The Irish Times.
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 327 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED .... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ..... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1860 PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Engagement for Twelve Nights only of Madame CELESTE, Sole Lessee and Directress of the Royal Lyceum Theatre, London; her First Appearance in this City these Ten Years. together with THE WHOLE OF THE COMPANY OF THE LYCEUM THEATRE, And the magnificent Transformation Scene from the Extravaganza of KING THRUSHBEARD. The most Brilliant, Costly, and Gorgeous mise en scene ever witnessed; Invented and Painted by Mr. WILLIAM CALLCOTT, Principal Scenic Artist to the Lyceum Theatre, who will personally superintend the arrangements for its representation in this city. The engagement will commence on WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. Second Night of the Re-Engagement of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, The charming Danseuse and talented Artiste. Free List entirely suspended, Public Press Excepted. Every Evening Mr. BRUCE NORTON and Mr. W. ELLERTON. On THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, MAY 22nd, The Performances will commence with the celebrated Drama, entitled THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.
Andrew - Mr. Bruce Norton
Adela - Miss F. Bland
After which the Laughable Farce of PORK CHOPS.
Septimus Snooks - Mr. W Ellerton.
Miss Chipping Chubbs - Miss M. Davis
After which the Laughable Farce of the MIDDY ASHORE.
Harry Halcyon - Miss Lydia Thompson
Tom Cringle - Mr. Bruce Norton.
To be followed by the Laughable Farce entitled FOUNDED ON FACTS.
Skeptic - Mr. W. Ellerton
To conclude with the Laughable Interlude of a DAY IN PARIS.
La Fleur - Miss Lydia Thompson.
Sam - Mr. W. Ellerton
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. CONCERT ROOMS, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.
The Members are informed that the LAST GRAND CONCERT for the season will take place on MONDAY EVENING, the 28th of MAY, at Eight o'clock. The Programme will include: Sinfonia in C Minor, Kalliwoda; Overture, "Zampa; Herold, Concerto, Pianoforte, Mendelssohn, in G; Fantasia, Pianoforte. ARTISTES: Mr. SIMS REEVES, Mrs. SIMS REEVES, Mr. RICHARD SMITH, Herr LUBECK.
Tickets will be issued THIS DAY, from Four to Half-past Five o'clock. (By order) HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.
P.S.—There will be a Ballot on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO, THE BRILLIANT METROPOLITAN REPUTATION OF THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS More than confirmed BY THE ENTIRE PRESS OF DUBLIN. HOUSES NIGHTLY THRONGED By the Elite and Fashion of the City. ☞ SPECIAL NOTICE. Notwithstanding the very great success which has attended the first appearance of the CAMPBELL MINSTRELS in the Irish Metropolis, It will be utterly impossible for them to extend their visit beyond THURSDAY, MAY 31, IN CONSEQUENCE OF PRIOR ENGAGEMENTS. See Programmes. Reserve Seats, Tickets, and Programmes may be obtained at Messrs. Wiseheart and Son's Branch Establishment, 42, Lower Sackville-street. LAST GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE NEXT SATURDAY, AT HALF-PAST TWO.

CHARLEY FOX. The Debut of this justly distinguished ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN in Dublin, THE GREATEST HIT FOR YEARS! The PRESS and PUBLIC OPINION Unanimously agree in PRONOUNCING HIM THE MOST ORIGINAL AND FAITHFUL REPRESENTATIVE of DARKIE CHARACTER That has ever appeared in this Country. CHARLEY FOX And the CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, At the ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO, EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street,) Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine. Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day, (Sundays, from 9 to 11. Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock. Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. LOUGHREA FAIR, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 25TH AND 26TH MAY. On SATURDAY, 26th MAY, the following Reduced Rates will be charged for the Conveyance of Live Stock from Woodlawn and Ballinasloe:—

	Per Waggon.		Per Waggon.
Woodlawn to Mullingar, ..	23s.	Ballinasloe to Mullingar, ..	20s.
" Killucan, ..	27s.	" Killucan, ..	24s.
" Hill of Down, ..	28s.	" Hill of Down, ..	25s.
" Enfield, ..	29s.	" Enfield, ..	26s.
" Kilcock, ..	31s.	" Kilcock, ..	28s.
" Maynooth, ..	33s.	" Maynooth, ..	30s.
" Dublin, ..	38s.	" Dublin, ..	35s.

Special Trains will be in readiness at Woodlawn and Ballinasloe, up to Seven o'clock, Evening, on Saturday, 26th inst. N.B.—No less charge than for One Waggon will be made at the above rates. W. FORBES, Manager. Broadstone, Dublin, 12th May, 1860.

NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOLS OF THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND. All Candidates seeking for admission into the above Institution must in future be prepared to pass an examination in Dublin, previously to their being received. They will be expected to know the subjects of the first four Classes on the Society's scale of proficiency, and in case of rejection the Committee will not be responsible for any of their expenses. N.B.—The next Session will commence (D.V.) on the 8th of August next. Applications should be made as soon as possible for the usual form to the Rev. ALEXANDER LEEPER, Assistant-Secretary, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

"THE TYRONE CONSTITUTION" NEWSPAPER, AND VALUABLE BUSINESS, FOR SALE. TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, "THE TYRONE CONSTITUTION" NEWSPAPER (the only Newspaper published in the County), and the valuable BOOK-SELLING, STATIONERY, and PRINTING BUSINESS attached. Part of the Purchase Money might remain as a Charge upon the Establishment, or be settled for in any other way likely to suit the convenience of the Purchaser. The present Proprietor is retiring from ill-health, after many years' successful occupancy, and to an intelligent person, of active business habits, the present is an opening seldom to be met with. All necessary information may be obtained by persons likely to purchase, on application to the Proprietor of the *Tyrone Constitution*, Omagh.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED). SAILINGS FROM GALWAY: STEAM FROM GALWAY.—The direct, shortest, and safest route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA. The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steam Ships CIRCASSIAN, PRINCE ALBERT, (together with the Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught—now building), for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, and NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo at Through rates, as under:— FOR NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S (N.F.)—PRINCE ALBERT, Saturday, 26th May, Captain Nicholas Prowse. THROUGH FARES. Passengers booked for ST. JOHN'S and NEW YORK as follows:—First Class, £15 15s. and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7; Children under twelve years of age, half price; infants, 10s. (including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board). *** Deposit to secure Berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £3. Return Tickets—First Class, 30 Guineas, transferable and available for three months. Freights from Dublin to New York—50s. per ton, and Five per Cent. For Freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE and CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

EMIGRATION.

TAPSCOTT'S Line of Superb Packets, Sailing from LIVERPOOL Weekly, for NEW YORK, Monthly for PHILADELPHIA, and occasionally for NEW ORLEANS and QUEBEC, forwarding Passengers at the lowest rates to the interior parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADA.—Apply to TAPSCOTT and CO., Liverpool; or, to ARTHUR D. POLLEN, Agent, 19, Eden-quay, Dublin.

LISTS CLOSE ON THE 25th MAY. SHILLING ART UNION OF DUBLIN. Sanctioned by the Privy Council for Trade. PATRON: His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. PRESIDENT: The Most Noble the Marquis of Drogheda. Money Prize System. Right of Selection by Prize Holders. Distribution of Prizes on the 1st of June. Highest Prize not to be less than ONE HUNDRED POUNDS. And Ninety other Prizes, ranging from £70 to £5 the lowest. Shares ONE SHILLING. To be had at all Printsellers and Stationers, from the Agent, and from Members of the Committee. (By order) M. ANGELO HAYES, Secretary, 4, Salem-place. On receipt of 13 postage stamps, a Ticket will be forwarded by the Secretary. All letters of inquiry must enclose a stamp. N.B.—No Lithographs or Porcelain Statuettes as Prizes.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Public Notices.

SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH, MONKSTOWN, (Top of YORK ROAD.) This Church will be opened, with the Divine permission, for Service, on WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd instant. Service will commence at Twelve o'clock, and a Sermon will be preached by the Rev. RONALD M'DONNELL, Rector of Monkstown; after which, a Collection will be made in aid of the Funds of the Church. W. J. VESEY, KEITH HALLOWES, Churchwardens. 19th May, 1860.

ASSOCIATION FOR DISCOUNTENANCING VICE, AND PROMOTING THE KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. OFFICE, 37, DAWSON-STREET. The general Catechetical Examinations of the Schools in the city of Dublin and its vicinity, annually held under the direction of the Association, will take place on TUESDAY the 22nd, WEDNESDAY the 23rd, and FRIDAY the 25th of MAY, in ST. PETER'S PAROCHIAL FEMALE SCHOOL-HOUSE (corner of Long-Lane and New Bride-street.) The Boys' Classes will be examined on Tuesday, the 22nd. The Girls Classes on Wednesday, the 23rd. The Children selected for Premiums on Friday, the 25th. The Examination will commence each day at Eleven o'clock precisely, and the children are particularly requested to be in attendance, at the School-House at half-past Ten.

ALTHORP'S AMERICAN CATTLE AND HORSE FEED. A large quantity of this genuine article has now arrived, and is ready for sale; it is much approved by all practical Feeders, and if used according to directions, will prove a safe and sure restorative. For Horses and Horned Cattle its nutritive and fattening qualities cannot be surpassed, being free from all injurious substances. This Food is eaten with avidity in all beasts when offered. For Milch Cows it is an indispensable auxiliary, yielding an increased flow of milk, while the quality is perceptibly improved. Circulars, with directions for use, &c., sent post free to any part of Ireland. JOSEPH THOMAS JONES, 12, Fleet-street, Dublin, Agent for Ireland

ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND. DUBLIN, 21st MAY, 1860. NOTICE is hereby given that Thursday, the 24th instant, being the Anniversary of her Majesty's Birth, will be kept a Holiday by this Bank. Payment of all Bills and Promissory notes falling due on that day will be demanded on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, and such as are not then paid will be again presented on the 24th instant. (By order of the Board.) (Signed) CHARLES COPELAND, Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK. Dublin, 22nd May, 1860. NOTICE is hereby given that Thursday next, the 24th inst., being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, will be observed a close holiday by this Establishment. All bills falling due on that day will be demanded on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., as usual.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS. ANNUAL EXHIBITION Of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. Admission, One Shilling. Family Tickets for Four Persons .... 2s. 6d. Season Tickets .... 2s. 6d. (By order) B. MULRENIN, R.H.A., Secretary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—DR. JOHN J. WHITTY, D.C.L., Civil and Mining Engineer, Surveyor, and Valuator, has REMOVED his offices from 15 Henrietta-street, to 17 UPPER ORMOND QUAY.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES. STEREOSCOPES, OPERA, RACE, AND REGATTA GLASSES, at greatly reduced prices, At 33, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY. THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 24th MAY. TOTAL ABSTINENCE MEETING In the METROPOLITAN HALL, at EIGHT o'clock. Chair to be taken by Alderman ATKINSON. Several Speakers will address the meeting, and a singing choir will assist. Admission Free to the Hall and Galleries; a few Reserved Seats, 4d. Members to show their cards and wear badges. (By order) ROBERT HUNT, Secretary.

A MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY NEXT (To-Morrow) the Lord permitting, at Three o'clock, in LADY HARBURTON'S SCHOOL-HOUSE, LOWER GLOUCESTER-ST., to bless and praise the Lord Jesus for His merciful interposition for us, who, in the day of our great necessity, looked upon our land, covered the Heavens with clouds, prepared rain for the earth, causing the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man. O that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men!

NOON PRAYER MEETING. METROPOLITAN HALL. The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 22nd, at Twelve o'clock. Also, in the Evening, at Eight o'clock in the same place, a similar meeting will be held, more especially for young men; to which all classes are invited. The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. HENRY GREENE.
REV. SIR,—We, the undersigned, comprising the Protestant parishioners and members of the congregation who attend the parish church at Galbally, having heard that the period has now arrived at which you are obliged to leave us to resume your pastoral labours in a far distant land, cannot suffer you to depart without expressing the many obligations we are under, for the manner in which you discharged your ministerial duties during the twelvemonth you passed amongst us, and the sorrow we feel at losing one who, in the pulpit, united within himself those rare powers which enabled him to enforce the deepest view of evangelical piety in language the most eloquent, and with powers of reasoning that brought conviction to the mind of all his hearers.
And, while we are thus anxious to express our admiration of you as a preacher, and the loss we all feel at being separated from you in your ministerial capacity, we must in justice to our own feelings, tell you that we feel it still more, if possible, in the private intercourse of life, enforcing, as you ever did, by the consistency of your conduct, those great truths which you so eloquently and powerfully expounded from the pulpit; thereby, both by precept and example, pressing them on your hearers.
And now all that remains for us is the duty of bidding you farewell, and wishing you, Mr. Greene, and the other members of your family, health and happiness, in whatever part of the globe your ministerial duties may call you—to assure you that in future one of the happiest of our recollections will be to recall the time you have spent amongst us, and one of the bitterest of our feelings to remember the day of your departure.

Thomas Franks,	John Kearney,
Hugh Massy, J.P.,	William Allen,
George Eyre Massy,	Richard Connell,
Robert H. Massy,	Robert Allen,
R. D. Bolton Massy, J.P.,	James Meade,
John Bolton Massy, J.P.,	Henry Deliane,
John Bolton Massy, jun.,	James Doupe,
George L. Bennett, J.P.,	Michael Slattery,
Henry Bishop,	John Slattery,
John Bishop,	Michael Darmody,
Henry Thompson,	William O'Mealy,
John Stevenson,	Patrick Hannon,
James Neill,	John Cornellie,
Francis Adderley,	Maurice Holway,
Thomas B. M'Ternan,	William Allen, sen.

REPLY.
Galbally Glebe, 30th April, 1860.
MY DEAR FRIENDS—I thank you most sincerely and most cordially for your kind and gratifying address. The opinion which it expresses, both of my ministration and myself, is such as I cannot presume to think that I deserve; but it proves the hearty welcome with which you receive one who endeavours to preach faithfully that Gospel which is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth, and I acknowledge it with a feeling of the liveliest thankfulness. My residence among you has been comparatively of short duration, but during its continuance I have experienced so much kindness at your hands, that I greatly regret the necessity for my departure. I do not despair, however, of finally settling in this my native land, and, should the providence of God ever call me again to your neighbourhood, it will give me real pleasure to renew that happy intercourse which for the present must be suspended. In the meantime, I commend you to the Grace of our God. May the seed sown take root in your hearts, and bring forth fruit an hundredfold! And, if we part never to meet again upon earth, my heart's sincere desire and prayer is, that we may all meet, never to separate, where cares and sorrows and partings shall be over for ever. Again thanking you for your affectionate address, and reciprocating, with all my heart, the feelings which have prompted it—I remain, your grateful friend and pastor,
HENRY GREENE.

Music.

"NELLY GRAY," "MANY A TIME," "Where are the Friends of my Youth?" and all the Popular Ballads now singing by Campbell's Celebrated Ethiopian Minstrels, at the Rotundo, with such success, may be had, in the Copyright Edition, at Half-price, at J. WISEHEART and SON'S, 23, SUFFOLK-STREET, and 42, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, Stationers, Musicsellers, Engravers, and Importers of the best Drawing Materials. ☞ All the Music of "Lurline," and every Popular New Musical Publication of the day, at Half-price.

PIANOFORTES. ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS. MACKINTOSH AND CO., 12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN, Having completed their NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS (The most extensive in Ireland), Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION. Old Instruments taken in Exchange. Harmoniums from .. £6 6s. Second-hand Pianofortes from .. £5 0s.

PIANOFORTES.—PIANOFORTES of the newest and most approved construction, by the most celebrated London Manufacturers, in every variety of case, and at the lowest prices. HARPS, by Erard, New and Second-hand. HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, from Six Guineas upwards. Second-hand Pianofortes at very Low Prices. BUSSELL'S, 7, WESTMORELAND-STREET, (Corner of Fleet-street). Instruments Lent on Hire.

"STICK A PIN IN THIS." BEST VALUE IN DUBLIN IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT O'REILLY'S, 31.—WELLINGTON-QUAY.—31. JUST IMPORTED Latest Novelty—the Organ Concertina, powerful tone, 10, 20, 22, and 28 Keyed Concertinas, superior ones. Flutinas, pyramid and square, by Busson. Accordions, polka and plain, by ditto. Cornopeons, French and German, first quality. Flutes, foreign and home made, approved. Best quality Violin strings, bows, and fittings. Books of instruction for the above by most eminent authors, &c., &c. Terms—Cash. Quick Sales and Light Profit. Repairs executed under R. O'R.'s personal superintendence. Agent for Kelly's Quadrille Band. Musicians supplied on the shortest notice.

CARD. SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO. WOOLLENDRAPERS, MERCHANT CLOTHIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS. Gentlemen are respectfully informed that the Warerooms devoted to the TAILORING DEPARTMENT of the Establishment are replete with an extensive assortment of first-class Garments ready for immediate use, and specially adapted to suit the requirements of the season. THE ORDER PORTION OF THE ABOVE DEPARTMENT IS UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF EXPERIENCED AND TALENTED FOREMEN. COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET AND WICKLOW-STREET.

NEW SUMMER GOODS. Our various Departments are now largely assorted with all the latest SUMMER FASHIONS, embracing many new Styles of great beauty and originality. As we have daily intelligence of the Novelties brought out in the FRENCH AND LONDON MARKETS, we are enabled to offer them here almost contemporaneously with their first introduction into the Trade, and we have now a very choice variety. TODD, BURNS, AND CO., 47, MARY-STREET.

SUMMER CURTAINS. TODD, BURNS, AND COMPANY Very respectfully solicit attention to their present very LARGE STOCK OF NEW MUSLIN, LACE, LENO, AND SWISS EMBROIDERED CURTAINS, In every variety of pattern and width, for long or short Curtains, and at prices offering unequalled advantages. TODD BURNS, AND CO., 47, MARY-STREET.

FRENCH ZEPHYR MUSLINS, TRANSPARENT CAMBRICS, TISSUE MOHAIRS, FOULARD SILKS, NOVELTIES IN PARIS MANTLES, SWISS MUSLIN AND LACE JACKETS, NEW MILLINERY AND TRIMMED BONNETS, FEATHERS, HEAD-DRESSES, FANS, AND PARASOLS. We will This Day show some most attractive selections in the above, just arrived. M'SWINEY, DELANEY, AND CO., SACKVILLE-STREET.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO., Have now on Show a Superb Summer Stock of Plain and Fancy FRENCH SILKS. Black Glaces, Ducapes, and Gros Royal Figures and Cross-overs; Coloured Broches and Chenes; Black, White, and Coloured Moire Antiques; Five, seven, and nine-flounced Robes. Small patterns Silks, Checks and Stripes, Considerably under the usual prices. FRENCH RIBBONS. Plain and Fancy, Bonnet and Cap; Chene and Broche, in all widths; Lutes, in all the New and Fashionable Colours; Mauve, Ondine, Magenta, Louise, and Rose de The; Velvets and Sashes; French Flowers; French Feathers. FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS. In five, seven, and nine Flounces; all the New Fabrics of the Season. Barege Anglais, Plain and Broche Grenadine Mousseline de Soie, French Tissue Checks, &c., in great variety. These Goods are all fresh from the Manufacturers' hands, and are of the most fashionable and elegant designs. COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, & 93, GRAFTON-STREET, AND 40 & 41, WICKLOW-STREET. Dublin, May 22, 1860.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1825. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Head Office for Ireland—34, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North. Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin. JOHN FRANCIS WALKER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street. PHYSICIAN: J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East. LIFE DEPARTMENT. Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety. Participating Policies for 1,000l., issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,284l. 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application. FIRE INSURANCE. On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium. Transfers from other Offices effected without expense. THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland. N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, With which are united the "ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES. OFFICES—445, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS. Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary. N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY. JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street. N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2. SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED. 1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858. 2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. 5 Will. IV., Sess. 1835. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING. HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C. TRUSTEES. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 8, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq. DIRECTORS. JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN. Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place. ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 5, New square, Lincoln's Inn. D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames. JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, City. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square. Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City. Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College. CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square. AUDITORS. WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings. LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street Doctor's Commons. STANDING COUNSEL. T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 8, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn. SOLICITORS. Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 10, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street. BANKERS. Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street, City. PHYSICIAN. F. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square. SURGEON. EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital and 13, St. Thomas'-street Southwark. This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds. Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents. AGENTS FOR DUBLIN: DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin; JOHN E. HACKETT, Esq., 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

Publications.

Seventh Edition, Price 1s. PARALYSIS, NEURALGIA NERVOUSNESS: Their Cause, Prevention, and Cure. By HENRY TWEEDY, M.D. To be had of all Booksellers.

This Day is Published, Price 1s.; Post Free for 13 Stamps. THE REFORMED ROMAN OR ORIENTAL BATHS, Reviewed as THERMO-ELECTRICAL TEMPLES OF HEALTH; With Medical Remarks on the Nature and Scientific Treatment of Cattle Distempers by the Hot Air Bath. By JAMES TUCKER, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., Sligo, Author of "Observations on Cholera and Fever." DUBLIN: WILLIAM M'GEE, 18, NASSAU-STREET.

ON EVERY SATURDAY, the *SATURDAY HERALD* is published at the following rates:— SINGLE COPY. Unstamped, ... 0s 1½d Stamped, ... 0s 2½d SUBSCRIPTION.

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Half-Yearly, ...	3s 6d	Half-Yearly, ...	5s 0d
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The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE. Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all. Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c. As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland. *Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to* ALBERT H. KNOX, *SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES,* 4, *Lower Abbey-street, and* 15, *Sackville-place, Dublin.*

Landed Estates Court.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. GENERAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS. In the matter of the Estate of Anna Boilean, Wife of George Wilson Boilean, a Bankrupt; And the Estate of John George Boilean, Owners and Petitioners. THE Court having ordered a Sale of the Ground and Houses, known as Numbers 117, 118, 119, and 120, Old Church-street, situated in the Parish of Saint Michan, and City of Dublin; all parties objecting to a Sale of the said Premises are hereby required to take notice of such order; and all persons having claims thereon may file such claims, duly verified, with the Clerk of the Records. Dated this 21st day of May, 1860. C. R. DOBBS, Examiner. PATRICK JOSEPH KELLY, Solicitor for Owners and Petitioners, 4, Berkeley-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

MONKSTOWN, KINGSTOWN, &c.—The Subscriber respectfully begs to intimate that he is prepared to Let for the season, or yearly, a number of elegantly-furnished and most desirably-situated Residences (detached or otherwise), in the above localities; also, two Villa Residences to be sold. For further particulars, and orders to view, apply to ALEXANDER DOWNS, Agent to the Scottish Provincial Fire and Life Assurance Company, Post Office, Monkstown.

COUNTY DUBLIN.—TO BE SOLD OR LET, the Interest in the Lease of the Dwellinghouse, Offices, and Lands of WHITEHALL, containing about 27 statute acres will be sold, or the Dwellinghouse, Offices, Garden, and Lawn, will be Let, for such term as may be agreed upon. These Premises are beautifully situated opposite Landscape, adjoining the Marquis of Ely's Demesne, and within a few minutes' drive or walk of the Dundrum Railway Station. The Land is the best quality, and the House, which is commodious, can, with a small outlay be made a most desirable residence.—Applications for terms and to view, to be made to Mr. RICHARD LARSON, 30, Westland-row, Dublin.

TO BE LET, Furnished, close to the shore, at Howth, a First-class House, containing two sitting rooms, six bedrooms, kitchen and servant's room, elegantly furnished, having every convenience suited to a gentleman's family.—Apply to R. Kellet, House and Land Agent, 35, Abbey-street.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD, At 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE. Mrs. Bridger, having taken the above new and commodious house, has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; it commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

KINGSTOWN.—Two Gentlemen can be accommodated with partial Board and Lodging, who would have no objection to sleep in a large, airy, double-bedded room, facing the sea. The house is highly respectable, and situation most desirable, within three minutes' walk of Railway and Harbour.—Apply by letter, with real name and address, to "M. S. Y.," Post Office, Kingstown.

MOST desirable Furnished Lodgings, in the County of Wicklow, with use of car as agreed on—A Sittingroom and two Bedrooms, or more if required, with or without attendance. The situation of the House cannot be surpassed—within half a mile of the best sea bathing in Ireland, within three miles of Arklow, and a short distance of the "Meeting of the Waters." Public vehicle to and from Dublin pass daily. References exchanged.—Address "F. R.," Post-office, Arklow, county Wicklow.

MINERAL WATERS PREPARED BY A. AND R. THWAITES & CO.

SINGLE SODA WATER	SELTZER WATER
DOUBLE SODA WATER	(*Super Carbonated*)
Patent Soda Water	Carbonated Water
Kali Water	Ammoniacal Soda Water
(*Single, Double, Treble*)	Camphorated do
Potass Water, No. 1 & 2	Camphorated Ammoniacal do.
Fluid Magnesia	Ems Water
(*Concentrated*)	Fluid Citrate of Iron
Aerated Magnesia Water	" Citrate of Kali
(*Single, Double, Treble*)	Iodurretted Mineral Water
Lemonade	Fluid Camphor
Ginger Beer	Salt of Steel, in packets of 1 and 2 grs.
Cheltenham Water	Brandish's Alkaline Solution
(*Single, Double, Treble*)	
Rochelle Water	Carrara Water
Seidlitz Water	(*Carb. Lime*)
Lithia Water {No. 1. 1 gr. Carb. Lith. to 8 oz. / 2. 2 gr. do. do.}	{2 gr. in 8 oz. / 4 gr. in 8 oz.} Bottles.

All these Waters are prepared with strict attention to Chemical accuracy. 57, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN. 147, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF CARPETS, &c., SINCE THE NEW TARIFF. P. SHERIDAN, 22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET, Begs to direct attention to his recent purchases for the various departments in his Establishment. He has obtained all the advantages consequent on the markets being open to free competition, the full benefits of which he is determined to give his patrons and the public. P. S. particularly directs attention to a large lot of Kidderminster Carpets (all wool), at 2s. 11½d. per yard; Union ditto, from 1s. 5d. Also to the reduced price list of Turkey Carpets, all sizes; all the new patterns in Brussels, Velvet Pile, Tapestries, Patent Felts, &c. Oilcloths, from 18 inches to 24 feet in width; Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.; Table Covers, all kinds; Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Blankets, Quilts, Sheeting, &c. P. S. has added a Curtain Department, with the newest designs, and is prepared to fit up Window Curtains, Blinds, &c., in the best possible manner, in all parts of the country. P. SHERIDAN, Agent for Ireland for Patent Kamptulicon, or Elastic Floorcloth, 22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

AUSTIN'S UNRIVALLED COLLECTION OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, Despatch Boxes, and Foreign Fancy Goods (the most extensive and most valuable collection in the Kingdom). 6 and 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET. Dressing Cases with Gold, Silver, and Plated Fittings. All kinds of Travelling, Writing, and Dressing Cases, in Russia and Morocco Leather, &c. A magnificent assortment of elegant Novelties, suited for Presents, well worthy the attention of intending Purchasers. Manufactory and Warehouse, 6 and 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—I beg to inform the Farmers of Ireland that I have just received another large Cargo, shipped ex Caroline, Messrs. Gibbs' import vessel, in Liverpool. The Manure is in first-rate order, perfectly dry, and in bags sound and unbroken. Early orders are requested. See Pamphlet, sent gratis, and free by post, on application, containing full and accurate directions for the use of this valuable Manure; as also Testimonials from some of the most experienced Agriculturists in Ireland, to whom it has given entire satisfaction. Genuine Peruvian Guano has rarely been known to fail, judiciously applied. A. PALMER, 6, LEINSTER-STREET, Dublin. Stores—Arch No. 7, Dublin and Drogheda Railway Terminus, Amiens-street.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory 36, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens). A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Sociable Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car. ☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Miscellaneous.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER, MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS, 21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN. Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials. O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, assure to Gentlemen favouring them with their custom the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction. Mess and Servants' Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c. J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged ..	14	0	0
Do. do. second do seven do. do. ..	10	0	0
Gold Geneva, best made, ten years engaged ..	7	0	0
Do. do. second quality, five years engaged ..	5	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged ..	4	17	6
Second quality do., five years engaged ..	4	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged ..	3	3	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged ..	2	5	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer. In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c. &c. Please note address. J. MAYFIELD, WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. Manufactory and Branch Establishment, 30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY. P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention. *** The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

WEDDING CARDS FOR THE MILLION. To those about to be married. A WEDDING ORDER COMPLETE FOR 20s. 100 Ladies' best thin Ivory Cards; 100 Gents.' do. do.; 100 Wedding Envelopes, Silver Edge, Printed on Lap with maiden name; The price including Three Plates, Engraving, Cards, Envelopes, Printing and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms. JOHN C. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer, 53, WILLIAM-STREET, Dublin.

PICTURE FRAMES. EDWARD SMITH'S Picture Frame Manufactory, 22, Anglesea-street (off College-green), has long been recognised as the most eligible in Dublin for parties suiting themselves, at a short notice, in Picture Frames, in respect of variety of patterns, good workmanship, and low charges; in these respects it is second to none in the City, having gained for itself the most extensive and distinguished patronage, by strict punctuality and adherence to one only scale of charges. Every description of frame, either in fancy woods, of which there is a large variety, or in gold, in endless patterns, if not in stock, made to order and size at the shortest notice. Re-gilding and repairs.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS. Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS. Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads. The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm. Manufactured solely at the SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE, Where inspection is invited.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET. WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits. Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

WHAT TIME IS IT?— THE ROYAL LILIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!! A Written Engagement for Two Years. J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN. Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Patronised by H.M. the Queen. All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

WINES FOR SUMMER. SHERRIES. Excellent Golden, 24s.; Very Excellent Pale or Gold, 26s., 28s.; Very Choice Matured Pale or Gold, 30s., 32s.; First-class Old Nutty and Mellow, 36s., 38s. PORTS. Old, from the wood, 26s., 28s.; Very Old and Fine, 30s., 32s.; Old Crusted Wines, Rich or Dry, 40s., 42s.; Old Vintage Wines at proportionate prices. CLARETS. St. Julien, 24s., 26s.; Bordeaux or Medoc, 30s. to 36s.; St. Estephe, 36s.; Latour or Larose, 42s. to 48s. CHAMPAGNE. Excellent, 36s.; Pale and Dry, 42s.; Full and Sparkling, 54s.; Finest Creaming, 60s. Purchasers of four dozen and upwards allowed a cash discount of one shilling per dozen. FAWCETT AND CO., Direct Wine Importers, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, 39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. J. TWEEDALL (for eighteen years Foreman to J. Lamprey) respectfully solicits a trial of his Warranted TABLE CUTLERY, made of the best double refined Shear Steel, the same quality as had been manufactured at the late J. Lamprey's, which gave such universal satisfaction. Prices from 9s. to 42s. per dozen Knives and Forks. NO SECOND PRICE.

WILLIAM M'CLEARY WIGHTMAN (Nephew and Successor to the late Mrs. M'Cleary), PRINT-SELLER, ARTISTS' COLOURMAN, Stationer, and Picture Frame Manufacturer, 24, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN. Agent for the Musical Bouquet, and the Shilling Art Union. Engraving and Lithographic Printing neatly executed.

NEW DINNER, DESSERT, AND TEA SETS. We beg leave to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the above, in all the new colours, and of the most elegant shapes and designs. Prices will be found as moderate as in any of the professingly cheap houses. GREGG & SON, CHINA, GLASS, AND LAMP WAREHOUSE, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET. Note.—Several remnants of sets (best quality), to be had at cost prices.

ELECTRO-PLATING.—We beg to remind the Public that we were the first discoverers of Re-plating and Gilding worn-out Plate and Gilt Articles by Electricity, in 1840, and, having now had 19 years' experience, we can with confidence recommend it; and also refer to families, hotels, and boarding-house keepers, who have our Work in use many years. SMITH AND CO., 1, DUKE-STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone. Do., superfine, for making Bread, .. 2s. to 2s. 4d. WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. to 2s. Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards. Orders by letter carefully attended to. Custom-House Steam Mills, No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859. WM. POWER, Proprietor.

TOOTH-ACHE! FACE-ACHE RHEUMATISM! SUFFERERS are invited to use "ERSON'S REMEDIES." Thousands having found relief, cheerfully testify the fact. Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each. "Tooth-Ache Remedy," post free, for Sixteen Stamps. N.B.—The Poor gratuitously attended on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Ten a.m. WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON, MEDICAL CHEMIST AND DENTIST, ERSON'S DRUG HALL, 39, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRON BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.— J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., 34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET. Have the most extensive assortment in this country of Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cots, &c., which they supply, with or without Bedding, on the most moderate scale of charges. In every other description of House Furnishing Ironmongery, J. E. and Co.'s Stock will be found fully assorted. The quality is of the best description, and the prices very moderate. They would, in particular, allude to the following, amongst many other articles, viz.:— Baths and Toilet Ware, Tea Trays, Tea Urns, Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze, Drawing-room and Parlour Grates, Fenders and Fire Irons, Electro-Plated Tea Sets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.; Papier Mache and Japanned Trays, Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns, Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers; Goddard's Patent Close Fire and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges, Patent Mangles, Knife Cleaners, Cinder Sifters, &c. AGENTS FOR MILNER'S FIRE PROOF SAFES AND BOXES. JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO., HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, GAS FITTERS, &c. 34, 35, and 36 CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

GYPSUM MANURE contains upwards of 40 per cent. of Sulphuric Acid, and for Clover and Grasses is the cheapest natural fertiliser; will show its effects in 15 to 20 days. American Farmers use it with all crops, at great cost; 3 to 5 cwt. sufficient for an acre; price here, 32s. per ton. *Stockhardt's Chemistry* says, "Gypsum is a valuable manure for many plants, especially for the leguminous. The plant not only absorbs the lime, but also the sulphur of the Sulphuric Acid. Gypsum has also a beneficial effect on the growth of plants, as it absorbs the Carbonate of Ammonia contained in the air and rain water, and fixes it in the soil—these two salts being converted respectively into Sulphate of Ammonia and Carbonate of Lime." Agent for Ireland—JOHN TUTE, 13, Fownes-street, Dublin.

INDIAN CORN. TO POOR LAW GUARDIANS, CONTRACTORS, &c. GENTLEMEN, I am prepared to grind any quantity of the above article at a low figure, having a constant supply of Water and large Storage. Contractors will find it their advantage to give me a trial. No charge for Storage of any quantity of Grain sent for Grinding. SAMUEL DAVIS, HIBERNIAN MILLS, KILMAINHAM.

Wants.

A PLAIN COOK, a steady young Woman, who will be disengaged in a few days, and can be highly recommended by her present employers, who are going abroad.—Address "M.G.," IRISH TIMES Office.

A MAN and WIFE Want a Situation; the man would act as gardener, or could take care of horses; the woman could care a large dairy, poultry, &c.; has long and satisfactory discharges for the last seven years, are Protestants, and has no objection to the country. Please address—"E. S.," IRISH TIMES Office.

A LADY is anxious to procure a situation for a respectable person as Ladies' Maid, or would attend an invalid or elderly lady otherwise superintend a nursery, as she understands the care and management of children, from their earliest infancy; can dress, make plain needlework, and the getting up of fine things; is a Church of England Protestant, and can be highly recommended by a lady who has known her for several years, and is in town at present; none but a respectable family need apply.—Please address "M.A.C.," 15, Merrion-row.

Wanted.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND. WANTED, by the above Society, a CLERICAL DEPUTATION SECRETARY for Ireland, at a salary of £200 per annum, with travelling expenses. He will be required to represent the Society adequately, and advocate its principles through the country at large, in pulpit and on platform. Candidates will kindly send in their applications, &c., for the consideration of the Committee, in care of the Rev. ALEXANDER LEEPER, Assistant Secretary, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin, on or before the 23rd instant.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.—WANTED, an Inspector and Organiser of Schools, under the above Society, for the Dioceses of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, at a salary of £200 per annum, with travelling expenses. He must give his whole time to the Society.—Applications to be sent before Wednesday, 6th June, to the Rev. ALEXANDER LEEPER, Assistant Secretary, Office of the Society, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

WANTED in the Country, a Lady to instruct in English, French, and Music, and take sole charge of three children the eldest eight years old; must be of the Established Church; none need apply who cannot give the most unqualified testimonials and personal references.—Address, A. B., at the IRISH TIMES Office. May 21st, 1860.

TURN-OVER APPRENTICES WANTED.—Wanted, Two good Turn-over Apprentices to the Printing Trade. Terms—1s. 6d. per hundred of brevier. An engagement given and required.—Apply to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES.

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IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen. S. SAMUEL, Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller, 29, 29, NASSAU-STREET. 29. By Appointment Bog Oak Carver To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. ☞ Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER, In first condition for delivery, In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks. BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO., 28, William-street, Dublin.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

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GRATES, FENDERS, AND FIRE-IRONS In great variety, at HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

20s. Cases, containing 14 varieties. BAKER, SIMPSON, AND CO.'S PATENT MACHINE BISCUITS. Crisp from the Factory in Air-tight Tins. Carriage paid to any part of the United Kingdom, or to any Railway Station in Ireland.

A CARD. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent, 4, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN. Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realise results consistent with strict integrity and *bona fide* dealings with the Public.

PLATE GLASS PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes Silvered and Unsilvered for Mirrors, Sashes, and Shop Fronts, &c. WALTER BURKE, 91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

Education.

EDUCATION. Classes for Trinity College, Apothecaries' Hall, Army, &c.—W. WOODS, A.B., T.C.D., Principal. Assisted by a Classical Tutor (First Honor-man), T.C.D., and a Professor of French of the University of France. Junior Pupils taught exclusively by the Principal. Four Boarders received. Terms Sixty Guineas. 16, Grenville-street, Mountjoy-square. ☞ No Vacations.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.— Prospectuses, containing Synopsis of the Subjects prescribed for the several undermentioned departments of the Public Service, with reference to those candidates who have passed at the LATEST EXAMINATIONS, and Scale of Terms for BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS, will be forwarded on application. HER MAJESTY'S ARMIES (Home and Indian); INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE; NAVAL CADETS; CIVIL SERVICE, comprising Customs, Post Office, Inland Revenue, War Department, Admiralty, IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETS. W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., UNIVERSITY, CIVIL, AND MILITARY INSTITUTION 26, KILDARE-STREET.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded. Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free. Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0; A Single Artificial Tooth, from 0 5 0; A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 0 0. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy, for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or consideration, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform. Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism. CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99, Chester-street Birkenhead, Cheshire.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS. THE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT 23 AND 24, NORTH EARL-STREET. Strong Tin Dish Covers, 3s. 6d. per set of six; Silver-lustre ditto, 15s. set; Parlour Fenders with Standards, from 6s. 6d. each; Polished Steel Fire-irons, from 3s. set; Bedroom Fenders, from 1s. 3d. each; Bedroom Fire-irons, from 1s. 10d. set; Britannia Teapots, from 3s. each; Ivory-handled Table Knives to balance, engaged, from 12s. dozen; White Bone-handled ditto, riveted, 8s. 6d. per dozen; Black Horn-handled Knives and Forks, 7s. 6d. dozen; Kitchen Knives and Forks, 3s. dozen; engaged Razors, taken back if not approved of, 1s. each; Sweeping Brushes and Handles, from 1s. 3d. each, engaged all hair; Black-handled Hearth Brushes, 9d. each; a large assortment of Japanned Trays, from 2s. each; Bread Baskets and Knife Trays, from 1s. 3d. each; Patent Metal Saucepans, tinned inside, from 1s. each; Oval Metal Pots, tinned inside, from 2s. 6d. each; Iron Kettles, 9d. per quart; Iron Coal Boxes, from 1s. 3d. each. Also, a general assortment of Baths, Tea Urns, Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Cruets, Tea Sets, Wool Rugs, Cocoa Mats, Iron Bedsteads, Palliasses, Mattresses, &c., equally cheap. WILLIAM WHITESTONE, 23 AND 24, NORTH EARL-STREET. ☞ All Goods marked in plain figures. No second price.

KANTURK—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL. Visitors to Kanturk will find the Tierney Arms replete with cleanliness and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly commodious Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-class Posting Establishment. The elegant situation of the House, with its fine garden, renders it a most desirable Hotel, and the subscriber shall leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons. P. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor. The Hotel Car waits the Trains.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.

Beg leave most respectfully to present their grateful acknowledgments to the Bishops, Dignitaries, and Clergy, for that continued patronage with which their Establishment has been favoured, and to intimate, that in due appreciation, they have perfected arrangements on so extensive a scale that the satisfaction hitherto experienced by the Clergy in the selection of their Attire will be considerably augmented.

A larger portion of their time and attention is devoted thereto; and the details are entrusted to Artists of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, *strictly according to order*; whilst the excellence and superiority of fabric is guaranteed. In NICOLL'S REGISTERED PALETOT, of LLAMA CLOTH, Clergymen will find a light, elegant, and comfortable Overcoat, universally acknowledged to be the most approved Garment yet introduced.

GEORGE MACDONA & CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN.

PARIS MODES.
THE DRAWINGROOMS, 14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
MRS. JOHNSTON
Has the honour to announce the arrival of all the latest Fashions in Millinery, Mantles, Casaques, Coiffures, Flowers, Dresses, &c., with many novelties and improvements in Dressmaking.
Millinery and Court Dress Drawingrooms,
14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FRENCH SILKS, SHAWLS, FANCY DRESSES, MANTLES,
Printed Muslins, Organdies, Tissues, Millinery, Straw, Crinoline and Filet Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Flowers, Parasols, Trimmings, &c.
JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON,
14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The above vast assemblage of Elegant Novelty offers the greatest combination of attraction ever presented in this city. The prices will be found truly surprising. On view this day.
JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON,
14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
N.B.—Our Family Mourning Department will also be found replete.

SEWING MACHINES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES," are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order. To be had at
69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

ST. BRIDGET'S SCHOOL-ROOMS, BRIDE-STREET.
PAROCHIAL LECTURES.
A LECTURE will be delivered in the above School-rooms, on "Napoleon III." on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 22nd, by D. R. PLUNKET, Esq. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock precisely.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the discussion in the Bath-row Class, behind 27, Townsend-street, on Tuesday Evening, May 22, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—"Do Roman Catholics really worship the Blessed Virgin Mary, and break the First Commandment?"
President—Rev. C. F. MacCarthy, A.M.
Mark the following from the *Tablet* of May 12th instant, by its own correspondent:—
"Paris, Tuesday, May 8.—'The month of May is the month of Mary. It is the month of the Mother of Christ—the month of all womanhood. For some years, the [Roman] Church has put forth unusual pomp in its veneration of the Virgin Mother. *Prayers* alternate with *hymns*; the *altar* is wreathed with garlands; *incense* mounts in clouds to Heaven. There is no congregation, however small, that does not assemble in the evening to mingle its canticles of praise with those of the great [Roman] Catholic family—penetrating every heart and every imagination. *The worship of Mary* is indeed the very poetry of our divine religion! Mary, the personation of sorrow and of resignation: Mary, the Queen and Patroness of mothers: Mary, who has wept as we have wept, and who in her own dolours has so well learned compassion for ours. To her we address our petitions; to her we look for strength and encouragement. *The Majesty of God awes and intimidates us. Some one, intermediate between our lowliness and His greatness, was required.* A woman stretches out to us her arms: a woman, blessed amongst all women, for she has given to the world its Saviour, invites us, welcomes us, bearing to the feet of the Eternal the supplications of fervent and simple souls. *By her His anger is disarmed—His thunderbolts are turned aside, and in rays of luminous light she pours down upon us her protection.* Those sects that refuse to worship Mary are wanting in that tenderness and unction which constitute so much the power of religion with the masses. Devotion has its fountains in the heart and in the imagination; and, therefore, the ceremonies of our Church exercise a benign influence which no one can deny to them. Mary reflects the glory of her own coronation upon all her sex; and this is a fact which may be proved by comparing the condition of woman in [Roman] Catholic lands with her position in those countries where her sweet patronage and loving worship are not known.'
"The foregoing is a beautiful testimony to the power of Mary over the heart of [Roman] Catholic France, which is rendered by M. Henri Desroches, in the feuilleton of a recent number of one of the Paris journals. Every church in Paris bears its evidence to the correctness of this description; and it is pleasing to transcribe the pious outpourings of a political journalist, doing homage to the faith of [Roman] Christendom, in a spirit so opposite to that blasphemy with which the English press expresses itself whenever it touches subjects of [Roman] Catholic veneration."
Again the same correspondent quotes from the Pastoral of the Bishop of Rochelle:—
"We desire to assemble in presence of Mary Immaculate, and to demand, with renewed earnestness, her especial protection for Him, who has added a new glory to her worship, and who places his entire confidence in the Queen of the Apostles."
Is this the religion of the Roman Catholic Bible—of the Lord Jesus Christ and His holy Apostles—or only of the apostacy of Rome, "giving heed to spirits of error and doctrines of devils?"—1 Tim. iv. 1, Dr. Cullen's Roman Catholic Bible.
Roman Catholics of Kingstown are invited to attend.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING
A magnificent assortment
IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SONS,
16 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servant's and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

DUBLIN MINERAL WATER WORKS,
17, WESTLAND-ROW,
J. AND T. HAYES,
Manufacturers.

DINNER TO SIR LEOPOLD M'CLINTOCK, R.N.

On Saturday the right hon. the Lord Mayor entertained at dinner Captain Sir Leopold M'Clintock, R.N., and the officers of the Arctic steam-yacht Fox. In the course of the day Captain M'Clintock had been presented with the freedom of the city at Guildhall, and the proceedings in the Egyptian room of the Mansion House afforded another and more emphatic recognition of the services rendered to science and to the cause of humanity by the recent successful expedition. The general company included Lord Lennox, the Right Hon. J. Whiteside, M.P.; Sir G. Forster, M.P.; Sir R. W. Carden, Sir Roderick Murchison, Mr. J. T. Norris, M.P.; Colonel Graham, Colonel Baker, Capt. Inglefield, R.N.; Captain Collinson, R.N.; Captain Young, R.N.; Capt. Hobson, R.N.; Captain Sherard Osborn, R.N.; Dr. Walker, R.N.; Captain Toogood, Captain Shea, Mr. Alderman Finnis, Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M.P.; Mr. Alderman Lawrence, Mr. Alderman Mechi, Mr. Alderman Abbiss, &c. Lady Franklin was unavoidably absent; but among the guests was a niece of Sir John Franklin, who from the outset interested herself most warmly in the search, and a daughter of the American merchant who fitted out the expedition which started with a kindred object from the shores of the New World. The usual loyal toasts were followed by that of the "Army and Navy."

Captain Sherard Osborn, R.N., in returning thanks for his own branch of the service, said the navy would indeed have been wanting in gallantry if they had failed to answer the appeal of Lady Franklin, who, against all discouragement, had never given way to despair.

With the succeeding toast—"the House of Commons"—the name of Mr. Whiteside was associated.

The Lord Mayor then gave the "the health of Captain Sir L. M'Clintock," who, when the Government had determined that further investigation was inexpedient, and in public opinion no chance remained of gaining tidings of the lost expedition, cheerfully volunteered to allay by his researches the earnest and natural anxiety of Lady Franklin. Others associated themselves with him in the task, among whom none was more conspicuous than Captain Young, for whose munificence and bravery he felt peculiar admiration from the fact that he belonged to the mercantile marine. The undertaking had been accomplished with a blocked for success, and it was the duty of the nation on their return to give to brave men a fitting welcome.

Captain M'Clintock excused himself from replying at length, on the ground that Arctic service, while affording admirable scope for the reflective powers, was not equally favourable to the conversational. He claimed no credit for the expedition which he had undertaken, believing that he had only acted as every Englishman with experience and qualifications would have done. To alleviate sorrow and to terminate suspense was a natural instinct; to honour the memory of those whose deeds shed a lustre on the country, and who had perished in the cause, was a sacred duty; and in bringing home the record of their achievements and their fame he had performed his part, and had furnished the subject-matter to be inscribed on their monuments by the nation.

The "healths" of Captain Hobson, Captain Young, Dr. Walker, and the crew of the Fox having been duly honoured, were followed by that of

Sir R. Murchison, who observed that to its credit the Corporation of London never lost an opportunity of rewarding men distinguished in scientific pursuits, as well as heroes acquiring fame either in the naval or military profession. The Royal Geographical Society, with which he was connected, had voted one of its gold medals to the officer who so successfully overcame the obstacles of the icy North and revealed the fate of Franklin; and the other would be given to that noble-minded woman Lady Franklin, whose purpose had never faltered throughout 12 long years of painful anxiety, when all but a few constant hearts—of which his was one—had given up the matter in despair. The single aim which Lady Franklin had not in view was that her husband's memory should receive due honour. Nothing could have been more gratifying than the manner in which his name was introduced in the House of Commons; but the great object was to secure some national recognition that to him the first discovery of the North-West Passage was due. If this were accomplished by means of a statue, there would be a peculiar fitness in placing it near the foot of Lord Nelson's column, in two of whose most glorious victories Sir John Franklin had taken part.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Monday Evening.

The appearance of the market has changed very little since our last, though there seems to be rather a renewal of the depression of last week. Funds in London opened firm this morning at about the closing prices of Saturday, and remained so till near the close to-day, when some speculative sales weakened Consols for account.

In this market there was a considerable business done in Funds, especially for cash; and although prices appear lower, the market was not very weak; neither Local nor Railway Debentures were dealt in. The only change in Banking Shares is an advance of 5s. in Hibernians, rather buyers at the price; Nationals were steady at the former quotation; Royals were not dealt in, but were offered at 28; buyers of Bank Stock. In Steam Shares not the slightest alteration; Atlantics were on sale, at 6, and Dundalks were offered; all other Steam Shares were in fair request.

Owing to the cause stated in our last report, Carysforts have still further advanced, the fully paid up shares showing one-quarter improvement, and in those shares, and in Connorrees, which have also improved, there was a large business; General Mines and Mining Company of Ireland were without change in tone; Wicklow Coppers show 10s. advance, and buyers. Railway Shares were very dull in tone, and but few quotations appear. Ballymena Old Shares were inquired for, the halves were on sale; Cork and Bandons were offered; there were buyers of Cork and Passages at previous price; Belfast Junctions were on sale; Droghedas inquired for; Kingstowns were offered; there were sellers of Dublin and Wicklows at 6; Great Southern Stock shows an advance of 5s. per cent., but it might have been rather freely had at this price; Irish South Easterns were without change; Midlands were rather weaker; Limericks were offered at an advance.

In Railway Preference there were a few changes; Droghedas 5 per cents (No. 3) were done at 10s. advance; Dublin and Wicklows were dealt in at a slight decline; in other Preference no alteration; Alliance Gas shares were weaker, and Grand Canal Stock was offered at the last price.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 21.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅞ ⅞
Account	94⅞ 5
New Threes	93 ¼
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅞ ⅞
Account	94⅞ 5
New Threes	93 ¼ ⅛ 3
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅞
Account	94⅞ 95
New Threes	93⅛
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅞
Account	94⅞
New Threes	93 ⅛
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅞ ⅞
Account	94⅞
New Threes	93⅛

NOON SUMMARY.—Great Northern 115 14 ½; Great Western, 68½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105 ⅞ ¾ ⅝; London and North Western, 100½; Leeds Northern, 50½; Midland Stock, 116½; South Eastern, 84 ⅞ 5; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95⅞ 6 5 ½. Consols opened firm, at 94 ⅞ 5, but are now easier 94⅞ ⅞. Shares opened at an advance of about ½ per cent. on Saturday's closing rates, have declined with Consols, and are weak at the reduced rates.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

(*Times City Article.*)

Saturday Evening.

The funds opened this morning at a recovery of nearly one-fourth per cent., and were comparatively steady throughout the day, although the tone at the close was rather less favourable, notwithstanding the arrival of better prices from Paris, and the influx of a further amount of gold to the Bank. The fact that Lord Derby had notified in answer to the St. Martin's Hall deputation, his intention to persist in opposing the surrender of £1,300,000 a year derived from the paper duty, prejudiced, perhaps, some effect, not so much from the possibility that it may necessitate modifications in the Cabinet, as from the belief that the discussion on the point will lead to a recognition of the serious character of our revenue prospects for 1861. The demand for discount to-day has been moderate, even for a Saturday. About £105,000 in gold, chiefly refined, was bought by the Bank to-day. The Railway market today exhibited a tendency to recovery, but closed rather lower than at one period. Most of the leading British Stocks, however, left off ⅛ to ¼ per cent. higher. According to financial letters, the late sales on the Paris Bourse, were principally attributed to functionaries of the court, who were believed to have made large profits.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Saturday Evening.

The funds were favourably affected by the absence of any further adverse intelligence from the Continent. An improvement of ⅛ per cent. compared with the 4 o'clock quotations of yesterday was soon attained, in the course of the afternoon, however, a moiety of the advance was lost, notwithstanding the receipt of higher prices from the Paris Bourse. The rally to-day extended to the share and foreign Stock markets, which, though still sensitive, closed with firmness at the best point. The demand for money at the Bank was moderate. In the Discount market there was no alteration.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MAY 21.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	93⅞
Ditto for Account, 8th June	93⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞ ⅛
Ditto for Account, 8th June	92⅞
BANKS.	
Hibernian Bank, £25 paid	33⅞
National Bank, £25 paid	66⅞
STEAM.	
City of Dublin £100 paid	50 x d
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Company (Limited)	12s 6d
Ditto paid in full	2⅞ ⅞
Connorree (Limited)	25s 0d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	65½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas, £8 paid	9⅞
RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western Stock £100 paid	118½
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny)	6⅞
Midland Great Western, £50 paid	57⅞ ⅞
Ditto halves, £25 paid	26⅞
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin and Drogheda 5 per cent. redeemable	26⅞ x int
Dublin and Wicklow, 6 per cent. perpetual	12⅞
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A	10⅞ ⅞
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual	98 97½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st May. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

On Thursday next, 24th instant, being the Queens Birthday, the Stock Exchange and Stock Broker's Offices will be closed.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	93⅞	93⅞		93⅞		93⅞ ⅞
Ditto for Account	93⅞	93⅞ ⅞	93⅞ ⅞	93⅞ ⅞	93⅞ ⅞	93⅞ ⅞
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞ ⅞	93	93	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ ⅞
Ditto for Account	92⅞	93		92⅞	a 92⅞	92⅞
Bank Stock						

CORK MARKETS.

The receipts of grain to our market last week were 37 barrels wheat, 33 barrels of barley, and 610 barrels of oats. White wheat brought from 30s to 30s 6d a barrel, red wheat from 28s to 29s, barley from 16s to 20s, and oats from 14s to 17s 6d.

There were 56 tons of hay and 49 tons of straw brought in during the week. Hay, farmers sold at from £3 17s to £6 a ton, and dealers from £5 to £6 5s. Straw, farmers, went at from £2 5s to £4 4s, dealers, £3 12s to £4 10s, and reed £3 13s to £4.

The quantity of butter received at our weigh-house last week was 6,251 firkins, of which 24 were first quality, 1,277 second, 2,567 third, 1,963 fourth, 363 fifth, and 57 sixth. This is the first of our market reports which mention the bringing to the weigh-house of butter that obtained first quality this season. On Tuesday four firkins were sent in by George Hewson, of Ennismore, near Listowel, and were declared entitled to the primier brand. Prices of most qualities show an advance over those of the previous week. Firsts and seconds opened this week at 125s, and retained that figure until Thursday, when they fell 122s; on Friday they went up to 124s, and on Saturday to 126s. Thirds, which closed on Saturday week at 97s, opened on Monday at 101s; on Tuesday they advanced to 102s, on Wednesday to 104s, on Thursday to 106s, and on Friday to 108s, which they remained at on Saturday. Fourths which were 88s on Saturday week, stood at 90s on Monday and Tuesday; on Wednesday they receded to 88s, but on Thursday advanced again to 90s; on Friday and Saturday they were 92s. Fifths opened last week at 72s, and continued at that price until Wednesday, when they dropped to 71s, but on Thursday they regained their former figure, 72s, and remained so for the rest of the week. Sixths were unchanged at 62s.—"Cork Constitution."

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, MAY 21.—Our market is unusually brisk. Beasts have advanced fully 4d; sheep, 3d to 1s; lambs, 4d to 8d; calves, 4d to 6d; pigs fully 4d per 8lbs. Beef, 4s to 5s 6d; mutton, 4s 8d to 6s 6d; lambs, 5s 10d to 8s; veal, 5s to 6s; pork, 4s to 5s 4d per 8lbs. Supply—Beasts, 3,480; foreign, 300. Sheep and lambs, 22,920; foreign, 4,000. Calves, 180; foreign, 66. Pigs, 420.

LONDON CORN MARKET MAY 21.—Trade for wheat less active than on Friday, and 1s to 2s dearer from Monday last. Barley 6d to 1s cheaper. Oats 6d to 1s dearer than on this day week. Norfolk flour held for 38s, but is a retail sale, only 37s, or 1s to 2s more money.

USBORNE'S REPORT, MAY 21.—Weather fine. Agricultural markets all dearer. For wheat, English factors demanded higher rates, which checked buyers, but there were buyers for picked samples at about 2s over last Monday's. Foreign 1s to 2s dearer. Cargoes off coast well bid for, but importers require advanced rates. Indian corn more business at late depression. Barley easier to buy. Oats scarce and quite as dear. Other grain as last quoted.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 21.—Sugar and Coffee quiet. Tea firm, little doing. Rice firm. Saltpetre dearer, 44s 9d paid for fine holders, looking for 45s. Tallow quiet, at 52s 6d spot, 51s 6d May, June, 51s 3d.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MAY 21.—Supply of Stock much larger than on last Monday. Beef good demand at last weeks prices. Sheep and lambs brisk, at a considerable advance in price of each. Beef 7d to 8½d; mutton 8½d to 10½d in the wool; clipped 8d to 9d; lambs 10d to 1s. 1,151 beasts, 5,409 sheep at market.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, MAY 21.—No 1, 50s to 50s 6d; mixed numbers, warrants, 51s 1½d to 51s 6½d; No 3, 49s 9d to 50s 6d. Market quiet but firm.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, MAY 21.—Firsts, 119s; seconds, 119s; thirds, 101s; fourths, 90s; fifths, 7?s; sixths, 6?s. 1,100 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, MAY 21.—White wheat, 28s; red, not quoted; barley, 20s; oats, 14s 3d to 17s 3d.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, &c., 6½ ⅞; Chester and Holyhead, 51⅞ ⅞; Eastern Counties, 58⅞ ⅞; Great Northern, 114 15; Great Northern A, 115½ 16; Great Western of Canada, 12 9-16 11-16; Great Southern and Western, 112 14; Great Western, 67⅞ ⅞; London and North Western, 99; Leeds Northern, 50⅞ ⅞; Midland, 115½ 16½; North British, 61½ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½ ⅞; York Northern Midland, 79⅞ ⅞; Turkish New, 5½; Old, 74-5. Consols have been very inactive to-day; they opened rather buyers 94⅞, and closed dull at 94 1-16 to 15-16. Shares opened firm, and prices for a short time were higher, but towards evening declined a little, closing inanimate at above rates. Canadians steady; French unchanged; Rentes reported to continue 68.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, MONDAY, 3-35 P.M.—The Bourse has been dull, and the Rentes closed at 69·5, being a decline of 15 centimes since Saturday.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY EVENING.—Funds quiet. At one period an advance of ⅛ per cent. was quoted in Consols, but was not maintained. Inactivity prevails in all departments of the Stock Exchange, but prices fairly supported.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

TUESDAY, MAY 22ND.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan and "La Cinquantaine."
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Varietè. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—The "Campbell Minstrels" every evening at eight o'clock.

THEATRE.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Warlock of the Glen;" "Pork Chops;" "Middy Ashore;" "Founded on Facts;" to conclude with a "Day in Paris."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, May 19th, amounted to 54,774 copies, making an average of 9,129 copies daily.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
America (New York), (S.)	One p.m., May 22.
West Coast of Africa (Ll.) Constantinople	Six p.m., May 23.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m.) May 24.
India (Bombay) (S.)	Six p.m., May 25.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	Six p.m., May 26.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 27.
Spain and Portugal (S.)	One p.m., May 27.
America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., May 29.
Constantinople	Six p.m., May 30.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed, via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

Black Dress Coat	£2 10 0
Black Dress Trousers	£1 1 0
Black Dress Vest	£0 10 6
	£4 1 6

The quality of the above will be guaranteed; the cut cannot be excelled, and every Garment will be finished in the very best style.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54,
DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

THE SUMMER LOUNGE SUIT,
FOR THREE GUINEAS.
We respectfully call public attention to the above Fashionable Suit, being the leading style for the present season. We have them ready for immediate use in a variety of new materials, or can be made to order in Six Hours.
A perfect Fit guaranteed.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to the Lord Lieutenant,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, MAY 22.

THE PAPER DUTY REPEAL BILL.

As will be seen by our Parliamentary summary of the proceedings in the House of Lords last night, that on the second reading of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill, Lord Monteagle moved an amendment that the Bill be read a second time that day six months, a division having taken place, the numbers were—contents 104; non-contents 193, showing a majority of 89 against the Bill, which is consequently lost.

A SOLEMN inquisition, which has continued through five days, has pronounced Captain Crosbie to be SANE. Sane, we say, not only now, BUT AT THE PERIOD OF HIS INCARCERATION. This case is well worthy of deep consideration. A naval officer, habituated by training to quick and prompt obedience at sea, attached to a country life on shore, and all the natural pleasures which it brings—attached to his wife, his family, and friends—is suddenly arrested in the street, immured in the most foul and unwholesome prison in Dublin. While there, incapable of defence, deprived of means, and irritated by interested persons, he is called a madman. Two *Nisi Prius* lawyers preside over a strange trial, *de lunatico inquirendo*; passages are solemnly read from Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence upon mania, monomania, dementia, and insania, and this cento of culled extracts is called "a charge." Then comes the sentence, and the gates of a lunatic asylum open and close upon him. He is locked up as a madman, but not necessarily with madmen. None can tell how many others are chained up there in those dismal and hopeless retreats, in whose cases, had they come before a legal and constitutional tribunal, the same verdict would have been given.

This is, or may be, any man's case. Few of us are without our peculiarities: still fewer without our passions: none without our prejudices. There might be around us those who desire untrammelled enjoyment of our property, without the inconvenience of our presence. There may be false friends to whisper in the ears of those who are near and dear to us, and to alarm them until they, too, become hostile in their own defence. Our words however casual, our acts however playful, may be registered—nay, our very sighs may be noted down and used against us. A physician may be feed to visit a being styled a madman: the sore spot of the mind may be probed and gored, until, at last, fretting against restraint, and indignant at the wrong, a sane man bursts into madness through despair, and, if not, the most harmless peculiarity will be called, by lawyers whom the wisdom of the Chancellor constitutes to be judges of men's sanity, incurable dementia.

Say, was any torture ever discovered by the Inquisition more horrible than to separate a man from a wife he loved; to shut him out of the society of his fellow-men to treat him as if he were a brute; to lock and bar him apart from humanity as a leper; and, meanwhile, to bid him think that these friends still whisper into beloved ears—that they shoot over his dogs, enjoy his domains, picnic under the shadow of his trees, overturn all his improvements, cut down all his timber, and leave that house a wreck which he strove to make a paradise? What compensation can atone for the days of hopelessness and nights of despair, when the mind has withstood all this tension, and, at last, an upright judge and a conscientious jury find, on their oaths, that the man is sane whom half-a-dozen lunatic doctors and two paid commissioners pronounced to be insane? In Scotland a flag is waved and a volley fired over the grave of the man who is unjustly condemned. What atonement can be made to the living man who was entombed, "with all his pulses thrilling," amongst an assembly of presumed madmen?

There were many who questioned what interest this journal could have in interfering between Captain Crosbie and what was called the Law. Alone, of all the Dublin journals, we upheld his sanity, and thereby incurred the terrible resentment of one of the Commissioners. We formed our judgment of the case simply from the testimony given; we saw that, with the same machinery, and a similar court, half the men of Dublin could be readily made out mad. *Homo sum, nil humanum alienum*, is a good motto, even in these selfish days; and so, utter strangers to Captain Crosbie, we published, and freely commented upon, the details of a most painful case, which might otherwise, like many others, have been very quietly hushed up; and, in this flurried world, men would have heard of the sad story next in the Court of Probate. We have had our reward in yesterday's verdict, and are content, so far as this case extends. But much remains to be done, and to be done well, and we will not fail to bring this subject before Parliament and the public, until a more competent tribunal, or, at least, a more legally constituted one, is formed for trials *de lunatico inquirendo*. For, one of the most important points in the case is this:—a large amount of evidence plainly illegal was admitted by Messrs. Brady and Henn upon the preceding commission. All this the judge who presided at the traverse refused to admit. Is anything more required to prove the necessity of a sweeping change in the constitution of these courts *de lunatico inquirendo*? It is horrible to think how many are this moment immured who have not the means, and are without friends, to procure for them a hearing before an impartial judge.

Let it be remembered that for six months Captain Crosbie has been confined in a madhouse, and that, upon the expensive and worrying trial of a traverse, he was adjudged to be sane before, and at the moment of, his imprisonment, and that there may be hundreds whose cases may be similar, but without as steady friends.

And if we take some credit to ourselves for the part we have taken in this extraordinary case, we must not omit to mention the exertions of others. Mr. EDWARD WALSH, the solicitor for Captain Crosbie, out of his own resources, brought the case before the Lord Chancellor, and fought the battle against powerful opposition, for the estate of Captain Crosbie was at the command of his opponents. The Lord Lieutenant of Londonderry was the officer of the court appointed to defend the finding of the Commissioners, and Captain Crosbie's property was lavishly expended to prove he was incapable of spending it himself. The efforts of Mr. WALSH were most ably seconded by Mr. HARRIS, Q.C., and the eloquence of Mr. SULLIVAN, in stating the case, deserved, and received, the applause of an appreciating audience. Were it not for the exertions of these three gentlemen, and for the clear and scientific evidence of Dr. MORGAN, it is most probable that Captain Crosbie would have died in a lunatic asylum.

Nor should we omit to mention the candour, fairness, and impartiality so conspicuous in the Judge before whom the case was tried. In a judge we naturally look for the highest qualities which adorn the man, as well as the legal acumen which befits the lawyer. It is something, however, in these days, not to be disappointed, and to find that the wisdom, prudence, and knowledge exhibited by Judge HAYES, in every decision he has given, reflect honour upon the Cabinet by which he was appointed.

THE grey old Cathedral of Saint Patrick's is destined to appear in renovated beauty. Much has been done for its restoration, but the attempts made have been isolated and restricted. The Deans have expended much, if not all, of their annual stipends upon the great old Church, probably the oldest, as it stands, in which Divine Service is performed. The great west window was restored by the lamented Dean Dawson, whose tomb every evening catches the last rays of the setting sun. The Lady Chapel has been restored by Dean Dawson, with the aid of a limited subscription. Still, the repairs which have been carried out only prove the vast extent of dilapidation, as we feel the greatness of every loss most when we attempt to supply it. The liberality of a single citizen—of a name honoured in the commercial annals of Dublin—will restore much which needs restoration. The princely benefaction of Mr. Benjamin Guinness, amounting to eighteen thousand pounds, is in itself a rare thing for a journalist to record. Such a gift would be only tarnished by a panegyric. Hereafter, when crowded congregations listen with awe to the solemn sounds of sacred melody, and feel what they hear, as the music rolls through the aisles, they will remember who it was who wrote "Resurga" on the crumbling walls and sinking arches.

The *Athenæum*, a London journal rather remarkable for its severe criticism on all Irish literary productions, and which occasionally diversifies its bitterness with a supercilious patronage, reads the Dean and Chapter of Saint Patrick's, the benefactor, and all concerned, a very disinterested lecture. We cannot do things in Ireland with anything bordering on "high art," it appears. We know nothing of sacred architecture, and, sooth to say, are semi-barbarous. The *Athenæum* requires that an English architect should be called in to superintend the work, and to lord it over the Irish architect. We do not think that recent churches, erected by English architects, are so very pure in taste, or so very attractive in appearance, that it is necessary to invite an Englishman to *restore* an Irish building. In the ecclesiastical architecture of the modern English era there is a number of small out-offices clustering round the church, chiefly of the stunted sugar-loaf pattern. Symbolism, with a vengeance, prevails throughout. Every stone and gabel has its distinctive meaning, which one in ten thousand can understand. With all deference, we think that as restoration, not imagination, is required—as the form and pattern left by ancient architects remain, an Irish architect may be found qualified to restore it. Armagh Cathedral is an instance of English adaptation to Irish localities, and by no means a happy one, though the Primate spared no expense in its decoration. It is quite too much the fashion to introduce English engineers and English architects, as if we could do nothing of ourselves, and as if some of the leading lights of England were not Irishmen.

But if novelty and imagination were required if the old Church of Saint Patrick is to be remodelled—then we do not see why we must import the innovator. The designs for the new Church of Saint Andrew, recently exhibited in this city, prove fully that Irish architects do not lack either fancy or imagination, or a true perception of the beautiful. Irish architecture, like that of every country, has its characteristics, and Irish architects should know them best. We cannot discover why the noble donation of an Irish merchant should be lessened by two or three thousand pounds to provide an English architect for an Irish Cathedral, dedicated to the patron Saint of Ireland. Let us, at least have the national and natural pride of witnessing a restoration effected by Irish intellect as well as by Irish hands.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

An accident to one of our steam-engines yesterday morning, which temporarily delayed a portion of our Morning Edition, prevented some of our Subscribers from receiving their papers as early as they otherwise would. The accident, which was fortunately a trifling one, was repaired before the publication of our Mid-day Edition, which was issued as usual at 12 o'clock, and we have taken steps to investigate the cause of the accident, and to effectually prevent anything of the kind occurring again.

The *Times* on the probable Defeat of the Repeal of the Paper Duty Bill in the House of Lords:—

The promised repeal of the Paper Duties is in a bad way. Its friends will have to roll that stone up hill again for many a session before their task is done. The matter has been in bad hands. It required much more delicate treatment than it has received at the hands of Serjeant Parry and Messrs. Bright and Ingram, and the other gentlemen who have undertaken to do this work for us. Perhaps, if Mr. Milner Gibson had been allowed to work it out in his own mild-tempered method it might have slipped through; perhaps, if Mr. Gladstone could have been persuaded to make it part of a less revolutionary Budget it might have passed. But all its most active friends have been cruel to it. Mr. Bright has attempted to make it a popular cry, and to carry it through the Legislature by force. Unfortunately, the *suaviter in modo* is not his gift, and the *fortiter in re* is not, in this instance, his opportunity. Mr. Gladstone has brought it into invidious competition with the Tea Duties and the Income Tax, and has allowed it to crop out as the incorporate representative of a financial deficiency, and as the parent of a Shilling Income Tax in the year to come. Serjeant Parry has managed to identify it with an empty insult to the House of Lords. Some other gentlemen have cast upon it a strong suspicion of mere self-seeking. Altogether it has been ill-served by its supporters, and what might possibly have been accomplished by prudent and gentle conduct has been brought to certain loss by the violence, intemperance, and too unabashed selfishness of those who most vehemently desire it. It is now, indeed, said that the division to-night will show a majority of not less than thirty Peers against the Bill. As one of the class most interested we have great reason to regret that this should be so. We had made all our arrangements for another state of things, and nothing can be more noxious to the regular administration of an immense establishment than the uncertainty which has lasted for some time, and which it now seems is to be indefinitely prolonged. But in a free country they who would effect any object must note the flood and ebb of public opinion. It is by the prevailing sentiment of the nation, and not by the loud or fierce cry of a section, that public measures are influenced. When the national sympathy is fully engaged a threat or a defiance may roll through the land like an earthquake; when the people look on in apathy loud talking is simply ridiculous. Such is the case at this moment, and Mr. Bright and his friends have assured the Lords of this unwelcome fact.

On Saturday the winnowings of that very miscellaneous gathering which met at St. Martin's Hall went up to Lord Derby to turn him from his avowed purpose of throwing out this Paper Duties Repeal Bill. Like other proceedings of our too zealous friends, this was not very wise. Even Mr. Bright, who is not usually remarkable for his judgment, seems to have seen the absolute folly of this proceeding. The Falstaff who had gathered these followers shrank from marching through Coventry with them. It was tolerably evident to any one that Lord Derby, who is not officially responsible to any popular meeting for his opinions, would never have consented to receive at his private house a set of strangers who had publicly derided the House of Lords as an "anomaly," unless he believed that he could very effectually answer them and damage their cause. Perhaps Lord Derby calculated that by making as conspicuous as possible the composition of the body who were agitating this question he should convince the public that the Lords had to deal only with a class seeking to evade a tax. This has turned out very much as he must have anticipated. With the exception of Serjeant Parry there is no one named among the gentlemen who appeared in such unexpected numbers in St. James'-square who is not avowedly writhing under the incidence of this tax. They are all publishers or papermakers. There is not even one eminent author among them—not an historian, poet, or even novelist. There is not a President of a Literary Society, or even of a Mechanics' Institute. There is no one who is only indirectly interested as an author, or as a purchaser, or as a reader. The agitation is confined strictly to those who actually pay Paper-Duty. There was much more eloquence in the absence of the absentees than there was in the pertinacious logic of those present. If the working author took no part in this agitation it might be reasonably concluded that he had considered the matter, and had ascertained that he would lose more by the positive penny and the prospective twopence in the pound of increased Income Tax than he would gain by any remission of Paper Duties. If no members of Mechanics' Institutes were there, the cause probably was that they cared more for cheap tea at home than for saving a few pence in the expenses of their news-room. The numbers of this deputation but vainly disguised the hollowness of the agitation. Lord Derby saw through it at once, and as a preparation for what the Lords intend to do to-night nothing could have been more smartly contrived than the parade of this very weak deputation before the country. The members of it are, indeed, all of them very respectable persons, but they are all directly interested in a pecuniary way in the abolition of these duties. No doubt, they are very sincere in their constitutional terrors, but unluckily they had scarcely any one to accompany them whose sensitiveness for the Constitution was not sharpened by a close sympathetic action of the breeches pocket. This is very unfortunate, for, instead of discouraging the Lords, it must too manifestly have no other effect than to show them that they are dealing only with a class interest—an interest powerful when great public questions are at stake, but among the weakest of all interests when it is fighting its own private battle. It is one of the blessings of a free press that it educates the people to criticise and appreciate the press itself. Let no public organ presume to be too importunate with the public upon its own particular interests.

We do not propose here to consider the answer returned by Lord Derby to the deputation. It is a mere minute of the argument which he will elaborate this evening. Lord Derby thinks that the Paper Duty is a bad tax, and that it should be among the first of the ordinary items of taxation to be removed, but that it should not take precedence in repeal of the extraordinary war taxes. He would give the Tea Duties and the extra Income Tax the precedence of the Paper Duties. We are afraid that, according to all appearances, the country generally agrees with Lord Derby in this view. Of course, we do not so agree, and the gentlemen of the deputation do not so agree. It will be also easy enough to get together half-a-dozen rooms full of mob to declare that they do not agree; but there is no active sympathy with us in this disappointment. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, whose decision we print elsewhere, has fairly expressed the popular feeling. In plain English, if England were polled whether the first relaxation should be upon Tea, or Income, or Paper, not one in a thousand would vote for Paper. This is an obvious fact, and we cannot shut our eyes to it. Upon the financial and constitutional points we will wait to hear what Lord Derby has to say. It is for him to make out his case. That we shall want, however, this year all the million and a quarter the Paper Duties give us is but too clear, and that Mr. Gladstone has prepared for 1861 a very awkward deficit it does not require Lord Derby's rhetoric to make plain. We have no doubt that Lord Derby and his friends will be equally successful in showing that they are acting in perfect accordance with the constitutional usages of Parliament. We believe that when the precedents are looked into it will be found that Parliamentary practice is all in favour of the free action of the Peers, and we are told that Lord Eversley, the late Speaker of the House of Commons, will give his great authority to the opinion that by throwing out this Bill the Lords will trench upon no privilege of the House in which he has so long presided. Lord Monteagle, who has initiated the opposition to the Government measure, is himself a Whig, and he will be supported by some of the stanchest adherents and most prominent members of that party. There is, therefore, no ground for describing this as a Tory onslaught upon the liberties of the people. If it is to be done, it is well that there should be the means of satisfying the country that it is done without any wound to the constitution. If the boon which has been so long and so confidently promised us is now to be deferred, it will be no satisfaction to us that it should become the cause of a contest between the two Houses, which, instead of only embarrassing our business, would stop all the business of the country.

The *Daily News* on the difference between Sir C. Trevelyan's and Mr. Wilson's Financial Scheme for India:—

The more Sir C. Trevelyan's now celebrated Minute is examined the more clear it is that the differences between him and Mr. Wilson are on points of principle, which may be judged of at home, and not on matters requiring that special knowledge of India which might well make us distrust the newly-arrived financier, and modestly decline, on our own part, to form an opinion.

Sir C. Trevelyan assumes that, at all times and everywhere, taxes are to be taken only to the amount necessary for the transaction of Government business, and that if any surplus is found to accrue it should be the signal for diminishing the taxation. We will not dwell on the fact that in another part of the Minute its author speaks of the way in which any such surplus should be applied to the improvement of the country, carefully economised and made to grow with that object. We would rather point out that the application of the doctrine depends on the question—what the business of Government is in the particular country in question. It is a question of degree; for there is probably no country in the world in which more or less of the business of public improvements is not consigned to the Government. In the American Congress, and in our Parliament, portions of the revenue are annually appropriated to public works, as well as in France and old and young Italy. In a dependency so peculiar as India, it is precisely the point of debate how far the Government should go in accelerating that development of indigenous wealth which everybody agrees in expecting sooner or later. Sir C. Trevelyan is for leaving the improvement to grow slowly, without aid from Government; while others think that such a surplus as may, for instance, expedite Colonel Cotton's irrigation system would be a good thing, well worth paying for. It should be remembered, however, that Mr. Wilson proposes to obtain a surplus not for these objects primarily, but to extinguish debt and put an end to deficiency. Sir C. Trevelyan would leave the debt where it is; and here again occurs the question whether it is the proper business of the Government to deal with the debt, and whether it is justifiable to raise the means by new taxes. Most men will, we think, be of opinion that such a procedure does lie within the province of Government.

But, says Sir C. Trevelyan, the people of India are unrepresented. In England, every new tax and appropriation is discussed in Parliament, and obtains popular sanction. As he immediately goes on to say that the natives are profoundly ignorant of the principles of finance, and the Europeans there not much better informed, the question is simply whether we shall allow debt, deficiency, and obstruction to improvement to remain till the people become capable of rectifying these evils by their own wisdom, exercised in some future form of Parliament. He says that what may be good and right in England may be unjustifiable in India, where no popular assent can be obtained. This would be true enough in the case of any arbitrary or provisional method of financial administration, but not of a scheme which has a scientific basis. The less capable Natives and Europeans are of a wise financial procedure, the more important, surely, is it that science, which is the same everywhere, should be introduced among them by a Government which must decide on some course—scientific or the reverse.

Both parties in this controversy agree about the possibility and benefit of reducing the army, and retrenching the enormous expenditure which it has occasioned. They agree that by converting a portion of the force into a military police, and by such concentration and careful distribution as may take place under a railway system like that which ought soon to exist in India, a very great reduction of our military strength may be made, and ought to be made without delay. The Madras party, however, would depend on this reduction and its savings more confidently and exclusively than the Calcutta party and a good many people at Bombay consider safe. While Europe is disturbed by apprehensions of great wars of unknown extent, India must remain well guarded; and it is too soon yet to assume that wars are over in India itself. Sir C. Trevelyan regards the army as an expensive and pernicious luxury; he assumes that it will never be wanted except as a police and a demonstration; and he complains that, while the deficiency of labour is a pressing evil, a multitude of able-bodied men are kept in idleness to no purpose whatever. On the other hand, we are told that the native army is for the most part composed for fighting, and not of industrial men; that the most turbulent elements of the population are, by our employment of them as soldiers, brought under discipline and kept out of mischief, so that, if they were at large, and we without a sufficient military force, there could be no security for the public tranquillity from day to day. The question, however, is one of degree only. The reduction and retrenchment are agreed upon. But Sir C. Trevelyan goes further than most people of the day could follow him when he would trust to that retrenchment for the retrieval of Indian finance.

His assertion of the deficiency of labour through the country affords an important confirmation of Mr. Wilson's statement about the rise of wages—a statement which has met with rougher treatment than almost any other contained in his financial speech. It seems that we may believe this piece of good news, this incident of fair promise. Sir C. Trevelyan's account of the happy state of the Madras Presidency is also very encouraging, but we must bear in mind that Sir C. Trevelyan is stimulated to a sanguine view both by attachment to his own scheme of government and enmity to that promulgated from Calcutta. It is also pointed out by authorities in India, favourable to him and his views, that he has already greatly deceived himself in regard to the retrenchment which he was confident of effecting. He may have good reasons to give for the difference between his estimate and the result; but those very reasons are a caution against trusting everything to schemes of retrenchment which may not fully answer to their promise. The true policy, surely, is to secure an ample revenue, if it can be had. The methods proposed are another question, requiring a separate consideration, and a fresh one, now that Sir C. Trevelyan's ground of opposition is fully disclosed.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 21.

Viscount Palmerston had an audience of the Queen on Saturday at Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princesses Helena, Louise, and Beatrice, left Buckingham Palace at 5 minutes past 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon for Osborne, Isle of Wight. The Royal suite consisted of the Duchess of Atholl, the Hon. Mary Bulteel, Colonel the Hon. A. Liddle, Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby and Major Elphinstone.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were conducted to their carriage by the Earl of St Germans, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Viscount Castlerosse, Lord Waterpark, and Colonel F. Seymour, C.B.

A detachment of Light Dragoons escorted the Queen from the Palace to the private station at Vauxhall of the South Western Railway.

The Royal party left by a special train.

OSBORNE, SUNDAY, MAY 20.

Her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Helena and Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice landed at Osborne Pier at about a quarter before 7 o'clock yesterday evening.

There was no addition to the Royal dinner party in the evening.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester entertained their Serene Highnesses Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Earl and Countess of Tankerville, Lady Emily Peel, and a select party, at dinner, on Friday evening, at their residence in Great Stanhope-street, Park-lane.

Sir Lionel and Lady Pilkington have arrived at Claridge's Hotel for the season.

Lady Mary Howard arrived at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, on Thursday last.

Lord and Lady Vernon returned to London on Thursday from the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone.

Sir George and Lady Rose are staying at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone.

Lady Clifford Constable arrived at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, on Thursday, and left the following morning for Paris.

On Saturday next, the Eton College Anniversary Festival will be held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street.

The Countess of Derby will have a reception on Friday night, after the noble earl and countess' entertainment to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli entertained at dinner on Saturday, at their residence, Grosvenor-gate, the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Rutland, the Marchioness of Ely, the Earl of Wilton and Lady Katherine Grey Egerton, the Countess of Glengall and Lady Matilda Butler, the Bishop of Oxford, Viscount and Viscountess Galway, Viscount and Viscountess Ingestre, Lady Marian Alford, Viscount Ebuley, Viscount Holmesdale, and Colonel the Hon. Percy Herbert.

The Church.

THE DEANERY OF DERRY.—In consequence of the determination of the Government to carry into effect the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by severing the livings of Faughanvale and Clondermot from the Deanery of Derry, the installation of the Very Rev. H. U. Tighe, as Dean, cannot take place until the Privy Council shall have sanctioned the severances. The value of the deanery will then exceed £1,800 a year.

The Army.

FIELD DAY IN THE PHŒNIX PARK.

The whole of the troops in garrison, consisting of the Royal Artillery, the 1st Dragoons, 3rd Light Dragoons, and 1st Hussars, the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, 1st Battal 22nd, 26th Cameronians, and 76th Regiment, the 2nd Stafford, and Royal North Lincoln Regiments of Militia, with staff and bands, will assemble on the Fifteen Acres, Phœnix Park, at half-past ten a.m., this day, under the command of General Sir G. Brown, G.C.B., for the purpose of having a field day. The Royal Artillery will be furnished with blank ammunition for the occasion.

The following changes will take place in the Royal Artillery in Ireland—viz., C Battery, under the command of Colonel Strange, from Portobello to the Curragh, on the 31st instant; G. Battery, under the command of Major Newton, from Athlone to Portobello, on the 27th instant; No.

Battery, under the command of Captain Mackay, from Cahir to the Curragh on the 26th instant; No. 3 Battery, under the command of Captain M'Dougall, from Limerick to the Curragh, on the 22nd instant; No. 8 Battery, under the command of Captain Stokes, from Ballincollig to the Curragh, on the 23rd instant; No. 7 Battery, under the command of Major Yelverton, from Cork to Athlone, on the 24th inst.

The following general order has been issued, dated Horse Guards, S.W., May 11:—

"All general and field officers returning from foreign service are requested to report themselves personally to the Adjutant-General, with a view to their being introduced to his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, should he desire to see them.

"By order of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.

"JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General."

Major-General Hutchinson, Commander of the Forces in the Western District, issued a district order on the Queen's birthday, in which it is stated that he cannot refrain from naming in orders the 2d (Plymouth), 3d (Devonport), and 10th (Stonehouse) Companies of Devon Rifle Volunteers, who at their own request formed part of the parade in honour of her Majesty. He is fully sensible of the laudable zeal shown by them, and is much gratified at their soldier-like appearance, and at the steady manner in which they marched past and took part in the proceedings.

A large draft of troops is expected to leave the camp at Colchester in a few days for service in India. The draft is thus composed:—For Calcutta—1st battalion 5th Fusiliers, 210 men of all ranks; 1st battalion 6th Regiment, 75; 37th Regiment, 132; 38th, 93; 54th, 93; 88th, 167; 97th, 80; for Bombay—56th Regiment, 149 men of all ranks; and for Madras—1st battalion 1st Foot, 80 men of all ranks; making a general total of 1,125 men.

Intelligence has been received at the Chatham Garrison that the head-quarters and service companies of the 53d (Shropshire) Regiment embarked at Calcutta for England, in the East India troopship Clarendon, on the 12th of April last, under the command of Lieut.-Col. F. English, C.B., and consequently the regiment may shortly be expected to arrive at Gravesend. The 53d has seen a great deal of hard service in India, where it has been stationed 16 years, having left England in August, 1844. It served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, and was present at the decisive actions of Aliwal and Sobraon; it also served in the Punjaub campaign of 1849, including the battle of Goojerat. The regiment also took part in the campaign of 1851-2 against the hill tribes on the Peshawur frontier. This regiment also bore a conspicuous part in the suppression of the Indian mutiny, and took part in the action of Khujwah; was present at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, the battle of Cawnpore on the 6th of December, pursued the Gwalior Contingent to Serai Ghat, was in the action of the Khodagunge and entry into Futtehghur, the storming and capture of Meangunge, and the siege and capture of Lucknow, besides several other subsequent exploits. Owing to its numerous engagements the 53d has been very much weakened, and now numbers only about 400 men. The depot at Chatham, however, is very strong, which will bring the companies up to their required establishment.

The Navy.

The Himalaya left Portsmouth for Plymouth, in tow of her Majesty's steamer Virago, on Saturday for Devonport.

The Algiers, 91, screw, and the Mars, 80, screw, sailed from Spithead, under canvas, on Saturday morning for Portland. At noon they were about eight or nine miles S.E. of the Culvers under all plain sail, close hauled, with the wind at S.W., by W., fine; the Algiers lying up to windward of the Mars, and forereaching on her weather quarter. In the afternoon the wind was very light in the channel off Dunnose.

The paddlewheel steamsloop Hermes, 6, Commander William E. A. Gordon, from the Cape of Good Hope station, is hourly expected at Plymouth.

The following appointments were made on Saturday at the Admiralty:—Lieutenant Philip J. Hankin to the Hecate, Lieutenant St. Vincent D. Lage to the Trafalgar; Lieutenant F. G. Gambier to the Wasp; Dr. Duncan Holston, additional acting assistant-surgeon to the Victory; John London, chief engineer to the James Watt; James Hughes, 1st class assistant engineer to the Fisgard, as supernumerary; James S. M'Farlane, 2nd class assistant engineer to the Dee; and James Irvine Bird, acting 3rd class assistant engineer to the Asia, for service in the Comet.

Thanks.

THE ERRIS DISTRESS FUND.

The Belmullet Relief Committee beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations:—Mr. Justice O'Brien, per the Right Rev. Dr. Feeny, £10; Rev. Anthony O'Grady, Phibsboro', per the Right Rev. Dr. Feeny, £1; Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, £5; Anonymous, per Rev. Mr. Malone, £1; Anonymous, per Rev. Mr. Malone, 5s.; Temperance Society, Liverpool, per Mr. Hugh Carragher, £1 15s.; Miss Maria Murphy, Bath, per Rev. Mr. Munnelly, £1; John Stephens, Esq., per Rev. Mr. Jackson, £2; Miss Crosthwaite, per Rev. Mr. Jackson, £1; Miss Pike, per Rev. Mr. Jackson, £1; Anonymous, per Samuel Bourns, Esq., £1 10s. The above sums were duly handed in and acknowledged at the last meeting of the committee, 10th May inst. The following donations have been since received:—Lord Bangor, per Mr. John Carey, £5; Dr. Ryan, Upper Leeson-street, per Mr. John Carey, £1; Mrs. John Gregg, Upper Sackville-street, per Mr. John Carey, 10s.; Very Rev. Dr. Anderton, Catholic University, per Rev. Mr. Malone, £9; Mr. Scratton, Catholic University, per Rev. Mr. Malone, £1; per Mr. Sullivan, *Evening News*, £3; Mr. William Power, Wexford, per Rev. Mr. Malone, £2; Mr. Ryan, Limerick, per Rev. Mr. Malone, £1; Hon. Mrs. Bentinck Yelverton, per Rev. Mr. Jackson, £5; Rev. Henry D. Shephard, per Rev. Mr. Jackson, 10s. The committee have been enabled to relieve eighty families this week, but this is only a decimal of the number requiring relief. Despite all the efforts of the committee large quantities of soil have run waste for want of seed, and the people are no longer able to subsist without constant recourse to the committee for meal. It is therefore hoped that the committee will be supported in their efforts until the terrible crisis shall have passed away.—JOHN CAREY, MICHAEL MUNNELLY, C.C., Secretaries.

Sir James Dombrain thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following sums towards relief of distress in Mayo:—Sandry small sums from Athy as follows—S. J., 1s.; E. J. C., 1s.; T. Fe., 2s. 6d.; J. La., 2s. 6d.; P. M., 2s.; J. F. D., 2s.; Mrs. D., 7s.; E. J. S., 6d.; M. Ka., 2s. 6d.; W. F. O., 1s.; R. H. M.; 5s.; R. T. G., 5s.; I. H. E., 1s.; J. Lo., 5s.; T. B. K., 10s.; D. De., 5s.; P. C. D., 2s. 6d.; M. Mi., 2s. 6d.; E. F., 5s.; Two Friends, 10s.; Two Wexford Ladies, F. S. D., 2s.; A. H. Middleton, York-street, £1; R. Warren, Q.C., £1; Lady Talbot de Malahide, £5; Miss Moore, £4; half-note, Anonymous, £1.

From Henry Brown, College-green, treasurer of the Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society, to Dr. Tweedy, £1. Friends, haste to the rescue!—more funds required.

The Rev. James Andrew and the Rev. Thomas Jordan, for the following, for St. Michan's Parochial Schools:—Messrs. Jameson, Pim, & Co., £2; Messrs John Jameson & Son, £2; Messrs. Edmundson, £1; Messrs. Alexander Findlater & Co., £1; Hugh Moore, Esq., £1; Mrs. Stock, £1; Messrs. Anderson and Lee, £1; E. Bayly, Esq., £1; James Gibson, Esq., 10s.; Alderman Kinahan, 10s.; H. Jordan, Esq., 10s.; Charles Bennett, Esq., 10s.; William Donnelly, Esq., C.B., 10s.; M'Master, 10s.; A Friend, 7s. 6d.; Messrs. Kerr, 5s.; James Kerr, Esq., 5s.

Received by Edward Moore, Coffee-rooms, Four Courts, the following sums in aid of the widow and family of the late John De Voy, who was killed at the Excise stores, North Wall:—Mr. Robert Langford, 5s.; M. Hardinge, Esq., Rathmines, £1.

From Miss H. Lyster, towards the stipend of the Vaudoir Pastor at Pisa and Leghorn:—Mrs. Whately (the late), £5; Mrs. Paul, £2; Mrs. Leslie, £1; A Friend, £1; Miss Hawkins, 10s.; Friends, 10s.; Mrs. Nicholson, 10s.; Mrs. Higinbotham, 10s.

THE LATE FIRE IN PARLIAMENT-STREET.

We received the following subscriptions yesterday, in aid of the sufferers by the above disastrous fire:—James Cox, Esq., 5s.; Miss Bradley, a package of clothing, also 5s.; M. O., 4s.; F. J. J., 5s.

The following additional subscriptions were received yesterday by the committee:—M. C., J. C., and M. K., per Mr DeLacy, 10s.; Anonymous, Molesworth-street, 10s.; R. G. 2s. 6d.; Alderman Kinahan, Sons, and Smith, £1; C. C., per "Daily Express," 10s.; J. Robinson, Esq., do., £1; Pim, Brothers, and Co., £2; Ferrier, Pollock, and Co., £1; Casson and Sealy, William-street, 10s.; Alexander Hall, do., 10s.; Switzer, Ferguson, and Co., Grafton-street, 10s.; C. E. F., 2s. 6d.; Brown, Thomas, and Co., Grafton-street, £1; M'Swiney, Delany, and Co., £1; Henry Bewley, Sackville-street, &c., £2; — Fry, Westmoreland-street, 10s.; A Friend, do., 2s. 6d.; John Mullany, 1, Parliament-street, 10s.; R. H. Mitchell, Parliament-street, £1; Joseph T. Potts, Esq., £1; C. C. C., 10s. The subscription list is now closed, and the report of division, in proportion to loss, will be reported by the committee as soon as possible.

THE GARIBALDI FUND.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions:—

A Friend of Liberty,	£1	0	0
A Subscriber,	0	10	0
A Lady,	0	5	0
J. M.,	0	5	0

We shall be happy to take charge of further contributions, which we shall forward to the Central Association in Glasgow, until one is established in Dublin.

PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

Last evening this favourite resort was opened to the public for the season. The gardens presented the usual appearance, being very neat and attractive. The Band of the 3rd Light Dragoons was stationed at the verge of the lake, and performed several beautiful pieces of music in the earlier part of the evening. About eight o'clock the performances commenced by a Maypole dance, carried out by youths of both sexes, after which, Mr. Hartz, Mr. Huline, and Mr. Frazer, the Buffo Vocalist, entertained the audience, and afforded great satisfaction. Mr. Kirby, the lessee, seems to have spared no expense in rendering this very pleasant resort as attractive as it has been for several years, and there is certainly no place in this city, or its vicinity, where an evening in summer may be spent more agreeably than in the Portobello Gardens.

INCONSISTENT LEGISLATION.—In Scotland the registration of births is enforced by a compulsory clause in the Registration Act; it will be so in Ireland also if the Government Registration Bill passes; but in England no one is bound under penalty to give the registrar notice of a birth, and, in consequence, a certain number of births every year are not registered.

LIBRARY SOCIETY, NEW-ROW SOUTH.—A lecture will be delivered this evening, in the room of this society, by George Porte, Esq., C.E. Subject—"The Remains of Druidism in Ireland." Chair will be taken at a quarter past eight o'clock. Visitors admitted free.

We (*Athenæum*) hear of three candidates for the vacant chair of Professor Wilson, the Boden Professor of Sanscrit at Oxford; Professor Ballantyne, Mr. Monier Williams, and Herr Max Muller. All the three are known as accomplished linguists.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,

Four o'clock, a.m.

ANTICIPATED EVACUATION OF PALERMO BY THE NEAPOLITAN TROOPS.

NAPLES, 20TH MAY.—A rumour is current that part of the City of Palermo is in the hands of the population. The Neapolitan troops were repulsed in the combats of the 15th and the 16th inst. The position of Mauris, which commands Palermo, has been invested by the troops of Garibaldi. Bands of insurgents are marching on Palermo.

The proclamation of General Lang, concerning an amnesty, has had no effect. Popular manifestations take place repeatedly. It is believed that Palermo will shortly be evacuated by the Royal troops.

The "Patrie," of Monday evening, contains a despatch announcing that Colonel Pimoden had obtained a decided success against the volunteers, who had entered the Roman territory.

The "Pays" states that in this affair the Pontifical gendarmes were 80 in number, and the revolutionists 300.

ENGLAND AND THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, MAY 21.—England has not yet given her consent to the assembling of a conference of the Great Powers for the settlement of the Eastern Question.

The "Kreuz Zeitung" says we have reason to doubt the correctness of the news, that England would not oppose an eventual inquiry into the situation of the Christians in Turkey; the same paper, however, published, on Saturday last, intelligence concerning the attitude of England, which was contrary to the above statement.

FLIGHT OF THE NEAPOLITAN TROOPS BEFORE THE ARMY OF GARIBALDI.

PALERMO, MAY 20.—On the evening of the 16th Garibaldi put to flight the Neapolitan troops, near Calatafimi, and was expected to be at Palermo yesterday. His troops are entrenched in a semi-circle round Palermo. The Neapolitan troops are discouraged. Great popular enthusiasm prevails.

ROME.

ROME, SUNDAY—(Official.) A conflict took place yesterday, near Montefiascone, between the Pontifical Gendarmes and 350 insurgents coming from Tuscany. 25 of the rebels were wounded and 56 killed, among whom was the brother of Orsini, who attempted the assassination of the Emperor Napoleon. The gendarmes had 3 killed, and 2 wounded.

MARSEILLES, MAY 21.—Advices from Rome state that General Lamoriciere entered that city on the 13th inst. On the following day he despatched the 2nd Regiment of Infantry, and detained two detachments of mounted gendarmes. The cause of this movement was the march of the Garibaldians on Orbittallo, the news of which had caused great agitation at Rome. The Papal Government was organising an Urban Guard, and was making every provision to maintain order in Rome. It was said that the departure of the French troops had been decided on, but the belief was that it would be adjourned.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION IN SICILY.

TURIN, MAY 21.—The official despatch from Naples, announcing the defeat of Garibaldi, had been contradicted.

PALERMO, MAY 18—Neapolitan troops have abandoned the provinces of Parlermo and Trepani, and have retired within towns. Great disorder prevails at Palermo. The provinces are in full insurrection. 3,000 insurgents have joined the Garibaldians. Ditches are being dug round Palermo to defend the city. The enthusiasm is great.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

The Paper Tax debate caused an unwonted excitement in the House, many of the foreign ambassadors and other distinguished personages being present.

Earl GRANVILLE, in moving the second reading, went into the history of the tax, showing that it had been opposed and reprobated by many of the best men of successive periods, and that its partial repeal had already been productive of great good. After expressing his deep regret at the opposition which the bill was likely to encounter within that House, he characterised the opposition out of doors as due to interested motives on the part of persons who, contrary to all experience, imagined that the repeal of the tax would be prejudicial to their business. He adverted to the injury caused by the tax to the spread of knowledge and of education, and the great difficulties attending its collection, with which the commissioners of Inland Revenue found it almost impossible to cope under the existing law Ireland was placed at a disadvantage in her manufacturing capabilities, and a mortifying inferiority was the result in many of the branches of industry to which paper was applied. The House of Commons had assented to repeal of the tax, after minute and patient examination, and had connected it with the revision of our entire system of taxation. He replied to the allegation that the Chinese war, and the state of our naval estimates, rendered necessary a continuance of the tax, providing that the state of the Exchequer under the proposed arrangements was not less flourishing than at many periods of prosperity. The noble earl opposite had summoned his followers from the country to vote against the bill, but they must feel that he was not an authority on matters of finance. His prophecies had commonly failed, and the budgets of his Ministry had not been very successful. He challenged the opponents of the bill to produce any instance in which the House of Lords had rejected a bill which was part of a great financial scheme. The amendment to be moved was as little in accordance with the spirit of the constitution as it was with reason and justice. He pointed out the difficult positions which would result from their rejecting the bill—the House of Commons on the one side, and all those engaged in the paper business on the other. He warned the House to pause before it took upon itself the responsibilities and difficulties of the financial imposts of the country, which was virtually introduced in the principle of taxation without representation. Such a course would, in his opinion, be fraught with the greatest perils.

Lord LYNDHURST said as having for many years, and on more than one occasion, presided over their Lordships' House, it was not unbecoming in him to vindicate their privileges. Their right to reject a Money Bill had been denied by meetings out of doors, presided over by members of the other House. He protested against any such doctrine, showing from various precedents how full and complete was the authority of the House of Lords upon that point, however it might have been checked and controlled by the usurpations of the Commons. He cited several instances where the House had rejected bills in their entirety, though as truly money bills as the one before them. Recurring to the general question, he declared that in the present state of the revenue, and the uncertain and alarming state of Europe, the loss of a million and a half would be dangerous to the Exchequer, and he should therefore support the amendment of which Lord Monteagle had given notice.

Lord MONTEAGLE then moved his amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. His noble friend, whose authority stood so high, had effectually disproved the assertion that their lordships had no right to reject this bill. That House was little inclined to attack the privileges of the Commons, and as little to surrender its own. No doubt it was the privilege of the Commons to originate taxation, but the consent of the Lords was equally necessary to its sanction and approval. Considering the Paper Duties as a permanent impost, it represented a capital of 36 million pounds, a sum which could not be sacrificed without the concurrence of the three estates of the realm. The credit of the country was at stake, as well as its security. He denied that it could be called sharp practice to reject this bill after having agreed to the Income-tax. He had protested at the time against the supposition that to consent to the Income-tax involved consent to the repeal of the Paper-duty. If the retention of the tax produced a surplus, the House of Commons would deal with it as it pleased, but he had every reason to believe there would be no surplus, besides which there remained the unpaid Exchequer bonds. According to the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the succeeding House of Commons would have the fullest powers of dealing with the public revenue, but practically that House would be irrevocably committed to the principle of substituting direct or indirect taxation. In this way a reckless course of taxation was adopted at the very time when the circumstances of the country were most critical, and a path was entered upon from which they would not be able to recede. He characterised the late Budget as delusive and unjustifiable, holding out hopes of surplus which had already melted away the malt credit to prop up the present year, and leaving no option for the future but an increased and ruinous Income-tax.

Lord DUFFERIN, after anxious consideration, professed his warm approval of the bill.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE considered that having passed the Customs and Mercantile Bills, they were in equity bound to agree to the present measure.

The Duke of RUTLAND condemned the bill, quoting against the Chancellor of the Exchequer his previous reprobation of the principle of the Income-tax

Lord CRANWORTH admitted their right to reject a Money Bill, but reminded the House that the exercise of that right would involve them in serious difficulties. No precedent existed for the course they were now called to pursue, and the case cited by Lord Lyndhurst did not apply to the present case. If not unconstitutional, it would, at least, be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, if they were to reject a bill of this nature passed by the other House after full consideration.

Lord CHELMSFORD could not see the use of a privilege which was not to be exercised. He asserted that their privileges were virtually recognised by the proceedings of the Commons when an altered Money Bill was sent down to them, and asserted the parity of the instance quoted by Lord Lyndhurst with the case before them. He warned the House not to commit itself to a precedent which involved an abandonment of their rights, and called upon it to exercise its powers for the evident benefit of the country.

The Duke of ARGYLL complained of the loose and indecent attacks made against the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the financial policy of the Government. He denied that their policy involved in any way the substitution of direct for indirect taxation, for direct taxation had reached a point which it would be dangerous to pass in time of peace. He entered at length into the history and effects of the income-tax, maintaining that as at present applied it completed those commercial reforms for which it was originally adopted. Referring to the censures cast upon the Government for their subserviency to Mr. Bright, he observed the Conservatives could adopt Mr. Bright's views when it suited their purpose. He entered into the details of the Budget, which rather than the Paper Duty had been called in question during the debate, and vindicated its principles, which are in strict accordance with those of Sir A. Peel. Coming to the main point at issue, he alleged the ill effects of the Paper Duty, in confining the trade to the hands of a few capitalists. With regard to the vote they were now called upon to give, it was one which had never been ventured upon since the revolution.

The Earl of DERBY disclaimed alike all intention of embarrassing the Government and of defending the Paper duty on its own merits. He adhered to the principle of the resolution of the House of Commons, that the tax was an objectionable one, but that the present was not the proper time to take it off. If their exchequer was flourishing, if there was no necessity for an income-tax at the present exorbitant rate, if the prospects abroad were less uncertain, then by all means take off the income-tax. Nothing could be more unwarrantable than such a step. He proceeded to analyse in detail the Budget of Mr. Gladstone. He had himself listened to the splendid speech with which that Budget was introduced, and he came away impressed with the conviction that nothing but the matchless rhetorical powers of the orator could have reconciled the House of Commons to a plan so full of difficulties and dangers. Starting with an enormous deficit, the Chancellor of the Exchequer pressed out the service of the year, by means of the income-tax, and the extreme malt and hop credits belonging to the year following; and thus, with the help of an immense and increased income-tax, produced an apparent surplus. That surplus disappeared at once, before drawbacks and charges of collection had been taken into account. They had further to face increased estimates, the war with China, and the complication of the Continent. They heard nothing, as yet, of the expense of fortifications, and of public buildings especially necessary to the business of the country. At such a moment, they were called upon to make an unnecessary sacrifice of 1½ millions of their ordinary revenue. He proceeded to cite at length passages from the former speeches of Mr. Gladstone against his present opinions and proposals, declaring himself well satisfied with such eloquent denunciations of financial improvidence. The Ministry might be sincere in their declarations, but their acts were little in accordance with them; and they made themselves accomplices of those who avowed their intention of preventing the country from going to war by depriving it of its resources. He protested against weakening the finances of the country at a moment when the condition of affairs especially required that it should be rich and powerful.

Earl GRANVILLE, in reply, protested against the inferences drawn from the proposal of the Government by the noble earl.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

Contents present	...	90
Proxies	...	14
Total		104
Non-Contents present	...	161
Proxies	...	32
Total		193
Majority against the Bill	...	89

The House then adjourned at twenty minutes to 2 a.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

Mr. KINGLAKE gave notice that, on the motion for adjournment on Tuesday, he should call attention to certain of M. Thouvenel's despatches, and should ask if any papers existed in the Foreign Office relative to the neutralisation of northern Savoy in 1815. He should also ask what is the position of the negociations relative to the treaty of Turin?

Mr. DALGLIESH asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether officers commanding British ships of war on the coasts of Naples and Sicily have received special orders to extend the protection of the British flag to all persons, refugees or others, who might require it.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that the instructions issued in 1849 by Lord Palmerston still remained in force. Accordingly, protection would be afforded in British ships of war to political refugees, but not to persons under criminal accusations.

In reply to Mr. KINGLAKE,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he could not undertake to give any information as to the views of foreign Powers on the Sicilian insurrection. He was informed that ships had been sent by Austria into Neapolitan waters, but only for the protection of her own subjects. He did not believe that any Power at present proposed to take steps against the Sicilian insurrection.

Mr. M. MILNES gave notice that in committee on Reform Bill, he should propose the educational and professional franchise.

The report of the Refreshment Houses and Wine Licences Bill was brought up.

The amendments were considered and agreed to, and the bill being recommitted, and some new clauses added.

The House then went into committee on the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill.

The discussion was a very long one, and turned mainly on the duties to be assigned or compensation to be granted to the present commissioners, and on the increase of salary to the county judges acting as district commissioners. Two divisions took place, but no alteration was made in this respect in the bill. The salaries of the district commissioners, which it was proposed to reduce to £1,500 a-year, remained at £1,800, and the present commissioners retiring on full salary.

The clause empowering county court judges to act in bankruptcy gave rise to some opposition, it being contended that the judges had already quite enough to do.

After a long discussion the chairman reported progress.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at ¼ to 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. Mr. Hatch was released from prison at noon yesterday.

EPSOM RACES.

EPSOM, MONDAY.—Arrived—Zuyder Zee, Volunteer, Lucy Lovette, Horace, Vulture, Brandy Ball, Infanta Brown, Holland, Harry Niger, Lava, The Fawn, Miss Judah, Man Friday, Robinson Crusoe, Lord of Tees, Barege, Little Lady Cantado, Warrior, La Rux, Lady Little, Adonis, Early Lass, Sweetsauce, Confectioner, Umpire, Desmond, The Gentle Wiston, Tom Bowline, Fiester (colt), Cape Flyaway, Manchester, Drone, Sutton, Rap, Amsterdam, Estelle, Enfield, Codicil, Keepsake, Mimic, Maxwell, Flitch, Doeskin, Woodburn, Viatka, Cheesecake, Sagitta, Fauscomb, Opera, Danier, Vesta, Prelude, and Golden Dream.

TATTERSALL'S.

Derby—9 to 4 against Wizard (taken); 4 to 1 against Umpire (taken and offered); 5 to 1 against Thormanby (taken and offered); 13 to 1 against Buccanier (taken); 16 to 1 against Nutbourne (taken); 20 to 1 against Maidstone (taken); 20 to 1 against Horror (offered); 35 to 1 against Orestes (taken); 40 to 1 agst Lancaster (taken); 40 to 1 agst Tom Bowline; 50 to 1 agst Sutton (taken and offered); 45 to 1 agst Cramond (taken and offered); 1,000 to 15 agst Rap; 1,000 to 10 agst Largess (taken).

Oaks—7 to 2 agst Viatka (offered); 7 to 2 agst Seclusion (offered); 100 to 18 agst Rupee; 100 to 15 agst Sagetta (taken); 8 to 1 agst Emily; 100 to 8 agst Avalanche; 15 to 1 agst Cheesecake (taken); 20 to 1 agst Contadina.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Derby—5 to 2 agst Wizard (offered 3 to 1, taken freely); 5 to 1 agst Umpire (taken and offered); 11 to 2 agst Thormanby (taken); 11 to 1 agst Nutbourne (taken); 100 to 6 agst Buccanter (taken); 20 to 1 agst Horror (taken); 20 to 1 agst High Treason (taken); 40 to 1 agst Lancaster (taken); 40 to 1 agst Sutton (taken); 100 to 1 agst Upperhand (taken); 40 to 1 agst Orestes (taken); 100 to 3 agst Mainstone (wanted).

Oaks—4 to 1 on the field (offered); 9 to 2 agst Viatka (taken); 7 to 1 agst Emily (taken); 7 to 1 agst Rupee (offered); 10 to 1 agst Butterfly (taken).

THE NEW POST-OFFICE UNIFORM.—The letter carriers employed in the General and District offices, London have been supplied with a very great addition to their ordinary uniforms, they having now a pair of dark grey trousers with red cord down the outer seam, supplied to each, and which tends greatly to improve their appearance. An alteration has been made in the dress of the drivers of mail carts and accelerators, who formerly wore scarlet frock coats with blue collars. These have been superseded by the adoption of similar shaped coats of blue cloth, with scarlet collars.

RISE IN RENTS.—Lord Aberdeen has been for some time past letting his Aberdeenshire farms, which were proverbial for being low rented, by valuation of a gentleman thoroughly competent for such a duty. A few of the best of them were let the other day, all to the old tenants, but at a rise of rent about 100 per cent.—*Banff Journal*.

GARIBALDI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Believing there are many sympathisers in Ireland for the Italian patriot and friend of liberty, permit me to suggest, through your columns, a subscription to aid him in his present praiseworthy endeavour to free his countrymen from the shackles of a foreign despot.—Yours, very truly,

F. W. M.

Dublin, May 21st, 1860.

As we stated in our publication of Saturday, we shall be glad to aid in carrying out the views contained in the above letter.

THE UNIVERSITY FOOT RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

May 21st, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—Having read the programme of the University Foot Races in your paper of the 19th inst., it occurred to me to suggest to "the Committee," through the medium of your journal, the propriety of allowing any gentleman who has ever had his name on the College book, to compete for the prizes. And, further, to establish a race for gentlemen weighing not less than 13 stone or 12½.—I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

May 21, 1860.

SIR,—On behalf of my Militia medical brethren, I beg to thank you for your advocacy of their cause in your leading article of this morning; but, at the same time, I must beg to differ with you on several material points.

In enumerating the causes of the present "non-effective state of the Militia," you say that "the examination of the recruits would seem to be performed imperfectly;" that the Militia is commonly considered to be the school and nursery of the Line;" and, "although the men pass the Militia surgeon, they cannot so easily pass the examination of the Surgeon of the Line."

Now, sir, I am perfectly aware that we have very many Militiamen who would be quite unfit for active service in the Line—say in India—but who, nevertheless, are well able to perform the duties of a soldier on home service, or in case of invasion. To prove that the same standard of efficiency is not required by the army authorities in the two services, I may state that the standard in the Militia is 5ft. 2in., and the age between 16 and 40; whereas in the Line, the standard is 5ft. 4in., and the age between 18 and 30; consequently it is laid down that a man 35 years of age may be a good Militiaman, though he is unfit for the Line, and a lad 16 years of age and 5ft. 2in. may be enrolled as a Militia volunteer, but should this lad present himself for a Line recruit, of course he would be rejected.

I must assert that you have been quite misinformed when you state that [illegible] Militiamen who volunteer into the Line, fully half are rejected for bodily defects or debility by the Regimental Surgeon (I presume you mean the Line Regimental Surgeon). As a proof of the truth of my assertion, I would call your attention to the evidence of the late Director-General of the Army Medical Board, Dr. Alexander, which was given before the Militia Commission, No. 6387.—(Question by Major-General Douglas):—

"'I think you will agree with me that this is very creditable to the Militia recruitment. Of 9,824 men enlisted into Militia Regiments in 1858, 7,198 passed into the Line approved, 1,907 were rejected, 366 deserted, and 355 paid smart. I must remark that the 1,907 rejections comprise those rejected at head-quarters of districts, as well as at the head quarters of the Militia Regiment by the Militia Surgeon, before he was despatched to the district head quarters. That is very creditable?' Answer—'Very much so.'

I would leave the above evidence to speak for itself, and, apologising for trespassing on your space, subscribe myself (what I hope I am),

A CAREFUL MILITIA SURGEON.

COUNTY WICKLOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BRAY, MAY 21st, 1860.—At Petty Sessions held in Bray on Saturday last, Richard Johnston a plasterer, charged John Cosgrave, another plasterer, for an assault. Johnston stated that on the evening of the 7th inst. the defendant came into his lodgings, and asked him, if he were stopping here; on answering that he was, defendant called him a rascal and a traitor for deserting his colours, and immediately struck him several blows; defendant and he had been members of the same trade society of plasterers, but he (complainant) had resigned of his own accord. In reply to the Bench Johnston said that he had not had any altercation with the defendant previously, though he had with others, and that there was a bad feeling against him amongst the society men in consequence of his leaving the society. He did not wish to be hard on Cosgrave, who was under the influence of drink at the time of the offence, but he wished him to be punished, so that others might be deterred from annoying him in the same way. Cosgrave said he was drunk at the time, and that he had never spoken to Johnston before, and had no ill-feeling towards him whatever. The Bench ordered him to pay a fine of 5s. and costs, and cautioned him that any repetition of such offence would be visited by a much heavier punishment.

The commissioners for carrying out the provisions of the Bray Commons Inclosure Act, held an adjourned meeting in the Grand Jury-room of Bray Courthouse, on Saturday, the 19th inst, at one o'clock, to give their assent to the arrangements entered into by the parties whose claims had been allowed at the last meeting. The arrangement was to the following effect:—That after selling as many lots as will defray the expenses under the act, the residue is to be divided into twenty-seven equal shares of which the Earl of Meath, as lord of the soil, is to have twelve parts in addition to one sixteenth allowed him by the act. The remaining shares to be divided among the other claimants in proportion to the extent of the property on which they found their claims.

Messrs. Critchley and Clifton, to be allotted ten perches each, in addition to be held free for ever by themselves and their heirs. The commissioners announced that the sale in the Lower Commons would be proceeded with, on the 28th inst. and the proceedings terminated.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.—Every year there is prepared by the Board of Trade, and laid before Parliament, a series of tables, chiefly relating to finance and trade, entitled "The Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom;" it has just been issued, completed to the end of 1859. Extending as it does over 15 years, it gives a bird's-eye view of the state of our affairs for that period; and it is a prosperous year that has now been added to the list. Never before in the history of this kingdom was the value of the exports so great, nor the produce of the Customs and Excise; never did so much raw cotton come in, or so large a quantity of the manufactured goods go forth; never was so large a sum deposited in savings-banks; never were there so many births; and never (in England, at least) so many marriages. It is not so pleasant to add, as we believe we may, that never in time of peace was the naval and military expenditure so high. This tell-tale list shows that only seven years ago it was but two-thirds of the £25,908,543 which it required in 1859, and which is to be exceeded in 1860. The real value of the exports last year was £125,643,520, (of which £25,203,161 was the value of foreign and colonial produce), and of the imports £179,334,981. We exported cotton manufactures of the enormous value of £38,744,113; woollen manufactures (a greater value than ever before), £12,053,708; linen manufactures, £4,604,587; iron and steel, £12,315,317; coal, £3,269,975; apparel, £6,473,353. The quantity of cotton goods we have manufactured and then exported exceed 4,000,000 yards a day. That we may not want hands to weave and spin, the women of Great Britain bore above 2,000 children a day (796,290 in the year); but death struck down above 1,300 a day (503,003 in the year), and reduced the natural increase to little more than 800 a day, not reckoning Ireland, the number of whose births and deaths is unknown.

"The accounts given respecting Garibaldi's landing at Marsala do not exactly agree in all particulars, but I believe the following to be a true statement of what really occurred. The two steamers carrying the expedition displayed the English flag, and the men, who were visible in considerable numbers on deck, were generally in red uniforms, so that the vessels had the appearance of transports conveying English troops to Malta. When they arrived off Marsala, near which port two Neapolitan frigates were cruising, and where an English gunboat, the Intrepid, was at anchor, the two steamers abruptly changed their course, passed between the Neapolitan cruisers, and entered the port. The troops immediately began to land, and were all on shore as well as their stores before the Neapolitan frigates, recovering from their stupefaction, thought of offering impediment. They then approached the shore and fired grape and round shot at the town. One of the Sardinian steamers ran ashore, and still remains there; the other was taken away by the Neapolitans, but nothing belonging to the expedition remained on board."

CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.—The great flower show of the season will take place on Saturday next. The entries by exhibitors are already in advance of last season. The arrangements for the Great International Musical Festival of the Orphéonists of France in June next are progressing in the most satisfactory manner. The various societies, some of whom come from the extreme south of France, have now sent in their adhesions, and the routes by which this small army will reach England are being settled with great exactness. Probably not one in 100 of these gentlemen has ever before been in this country. To enable them all to arrive on the same day, many routes must be adopted, and therefore it will be seen that no small amount of care is requisite in this part of the arrangements. The interest excited by the affair in France is very great, and it is already announced that many leading celebrities, literary and artistic, will accompany the excursion. Measures are being organised for offering our visitors those polite attentions which are so freely dispensed and held in so much esteem by our continental neighbours.

A SHIP STRUCK BY A SWORDFISH.—When the barque Maud, commanded by Mr. W. P. Briggs, of Tynemouth, was between the Mauritius and Ceylon, on her homeward voyage, she sprung a leak, which, however, was not productive of serious consequences. She arrived in Tyne last week, and was put into the Middle Dock for repairs. It was then discovered that the leak had been caused by a swordfish thrusting its formidable weapon through one of the planks under the bilge. A piece of the sword, 9½ inches in length, was found firmly embedded in the plank, which had been much rent by the force of the shock. The bold little finny warrior had, no doubt, mistaken the hull of a ship for the body of a whale, and it is to be feared that he would only come off second best, if not worse.—*Sunderland Herald*.

Parliamentary Business.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THIS DAY (TUESDAY).
ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Trustees, Mortgages, &c., Bill—Committee (on recommitment).

Bankrupt Law (Scotland) Amendment Bill (Amendment).—Third reading.

Public Improvement Bill—Third reading.

Common Lodging Houses (Ireland) Bill—Third reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THIS DAY (TUESDAY.)
NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and Certificated Conveyancers Bill—committee; Locomotive Bill—second reading; Piers and Harbours Bill—committee; Metropolis Local Management Act Amendment Bill—adjourned debate on second reading; Husband and Wife Relation Law Amendment (Scotland) Bill—second reading; Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Bill—committee.

Sir G. B. Pechell—To ask the Secretary to the Admiralty if any steps have been taken (on the recommendation of the late Naval Commission) to abolish the present system of sharing freight money for the conveyance of specie, jewels, or treasure on board her Majesty's ships, one-fourth share being paid to the admiral on the station, two-fourths to the captain of the ship who signed the bill of lading or receipt for the same, and the remaining one-fourth share only being paid to Greenwich Hospital for the use of the institution.

Sir C. Wood—Address for copies of report of Mr. Hammach on comparative cost of line and local armies in India. Of report of political and Military Committee of Council of India. And of other minutes and papers on the same subject.

Lord Naas—That the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute James Welsh for wilful and corrupt perjury in giving his evidence before the committee on group L of Private Bills in the case of the Moy River Navigation.

Mr. Corry—That there be added to the return relative to navy (gunboats) ordered upon the 27th of April last "the names of the resident inspectors during the building of each boat; how often each boat was inspected by an officer from the Department of the Surveyor of the Navy; and whether since kept afloat or on the haul-up-slip."

Lord J. Russell—Address for copies of the Reform of Parliament (England), Act 2 and 3 William IV., c. 45, and of the several Acts amending the said Act.

Mr. Pritchard—Return showing the number of accounts, and the total amount at the credit of such accounts, in savings-banks, in respect of which no withdrawal has taken place, nor any payment been made in, by depositors during the [illegible] (in continuation of Parliamentary paper No. 164, of session 2, 1859).

Mr. Kinnaird—Bill to amend the law relative to the legal qualifications of councillors and the admission of burgesses in Royal burghs in Scotland.

Mr. Laing—Bill to amend and enlarge the powers and provisions of the several acts relating to the Caledonian and Crinan Canals.

Mr. Knight—Copy of the report to Lord Chancellor Cranworth made by the Lord Justice Turner and the other comsioners on the solicitors' fees' inquiry in the year 1856.

Mr. Bowyer—Address for returns respecting the police.

Lord R. Cecil—Address for copy of the examination papers employed at the last examinations for commissions in the army, and for admission to the junior department at Sandhurst, the Staff College at Sandhurst, and the Military Academy at Woolwich.

In Committee on Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill—Lord Henley and Mr. Garnett to move amendments.

Mr. Secretary Herbert—Army Estimates (in Committee of Supply).

Mr. Laing—To vote Civil Services, on account (in Committee of Supply).

Mr. M'Evoy—On going into Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, to move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty praying that she may be graciously pleased to order that those officers in the army who have been promoted from the ranks may be allowed to reckon their previous services in the ranks in the same manner as is now permitted to paymasters and quartermasters, so as to enable them to avail themselves of the 30th section of the Royal Warrant of the 14th day of October, 1858, which regulates the retirement of combatant officers in the army and Ordnance corps.

Mr. Butt—On going into Committee of Supply, to ask the Secretary of State for War if it be the case that the medical officers of the army, during the service of their regiments in India, are deprived of the advantages both as to pay and rank granted to medical officers by her Majesty's recent warrant; and, if so, whether it is intended to adopt any steps to remedy this.

Colonel Lindsay—On going into Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, to call the attention of the House to the army promotion warrant of October, 1858, in respect to the position of certain general officers who accepted promotion on half pay, in accordance with the terms of the general order of the 25th day of April, 1826, and are now receiving only the half pay of their former regimental commissions.

To the position of field-officers placed upon half-pay upon their removal from Staff appointments, on the expiration of five years' Staff service;

And also to the Medical Warrant of the 1st of October, 1858, in respect to its retrospective action upon certain efficient medical officers.

Mr. John Locke—On going into Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, to call the attention of the House to the claims of the artificers of the Land Transport Corps enlisted during the Crimean war.

Sir John Trelawny—On going into Committee on Army Estimates, to call attention to the effect of selection of Lieut.-Colonels of regiments upon the relative positions of the Guards and Line in cases of exchange; and to ask whether the grade of salaried full colonels might not be abolished (as regards the future) without disadvantage, and so as to effect a considerable saving; whether aides-de-camp are subjected to adequate examination (as in a certain foreign service) and whether they have regimental pay when not on regimental duties; whether there is any ground for a difference between the Guards and Line as to the necessity of certain officers going on half-pay before they can go on the staff, and whether it is true that any Guards' officers have as much as eight months' leave for the year.

Mr. H. Seymour—On going into Committee of Supply to call the attention of the House to the state of affairs with Persia; and to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to lay upon the table of the House papers relating to Sir Henry Rawlinson's recall or resignation.

Mr. Conolly—On going into Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, to move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to give the necessary orders to her Majesty's Government (War Department), to enable them to restrain the officers of Engineers in Ireland from putting forward claims to rights of fishery on the coast and in the inland waters in Ireland, in respect of lands or positions held for purely military purposes.

Major Edwards—On going into Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, to ask the Secretary of State for War whether any correspondence has passed between the War-Office and the Treasury, or any other department of the Government, respecting the omission from the army estimates of the usual vote for the annual training of the Yeomanry Cavalry; and, if so, whether he has any objection to produce such correspondence.

Mr. Adderley—On going into Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, to call the attention of the House to the Report of the Committee on the Military Defences of the Colonies.

Sir J. Fergusson—On going into Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, to call attention to the deficiencies in the strength of the Militia force.

Sir J. Fergusson—On going into Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, to ask the Secretary of State for War whether it is with his sanction that assistant-surgeons who had completed five years' service before 1859, and who, by the regulations in force previous to that year, were eligible for promotion after five years' service, are now only to receive their promotion on condition of their passing an examination?

Mr. Maguire—On going into Committee of Supply on Estimates for Education in Ireland, to call the attention of the House to the memorial addressed by the Catholic archbishops and bishops of Ireland to her Majesty's Government, on the necessity of substituting a separate or denominational system of education for the existing system; to the answer given to that memorial by the Government; and to the rejoinder of the archbishops and bishops to that answer.

Sir R. Peel—In Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, Vote No. 5, for the Volunteer Corps, to move an amendment with the view of reducing the estimate of the charge for Volunteer Corps during the ensuing financial year.

Captain Jervis—In Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, to call the attention of the House to the condition of the general and commanding officers of the Ordnance Corps.

Sir S. Northcote—In Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, to move that the vote for the fortifications be deferred until the House is in possession of the views of the Government with regard to the military defences of the country.

Sir F. Smith—In Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, to move that the vote for Fortifications be postponed until the House has had before it, for the period of one week, a detailed statement such as was presented to it in the estimate of 1859-60, and in previous estimates, of the manner in which the amount asked to be voted is to be applied.

Mr. Griffith—In Committee of Supply, Army Estimates, vote 3, to ask the Secretary of State for War for some information on the subject of the recent regulation enabling Cavalry officers to obtain chargers from the service horses of the regiment.

Mr. Griffith—In Committee of Supply, Army Estimates, vote 5, to ask the Secretary of State for War for information on the subject of the addition of 25 or 30 foot Riflemen per troop to the ordinary strength of the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.—Three companies of this corps assembled at Hungerford-hall on Saturday at half-past five o'clock, and precisely at six they left the hall under the command of their Lieutenant-Colonel, the Marquis of Donegall, for a march out. The route was through Whitehall to Birdcage-walk, through Lower Grosvenor-place to Eaton-place, and Sloane-street, Chelsea, returning by Brompton, Piccadilly, and St. James'-street. During the march, which was enlivened by their band of thirty performers, under Bandmaster Cowen, playing popular Irish airs, the corps attracted great attention from their soldierlike appearance and the neatness of their uniform, and especially while going through St. James'-street and Pall-mall, where the frequenters of the clubs crowded the windows. Prominent among those present were to be noticed Lord O. Fitzgerald, Lord F. Conyngham, Captain Innes, Lieutenant Sully, Mr. G. Bowyer, M.P., Mr. J. O'Connell, and other well-known persons. The general appearance and orderly conduct of the regiment appeared to give great satisfaction to the Colonel, who, as well as the Adjutant (Captain Mahony), was mounted. It was remarkable to notice the fine spirit that governed the members of this corps in their march and their organisation. Irishmen from north and south, Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Presbyterians are of its number; all, while testifying their loyalty to the Queen, at the same time upholding the honour of the Irish Volunteers.

The King of Naples has sent large sums of money to London and Paris within the last day or two.

Sporting.

TIPPERARY STEEPLECHASES.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Tipperary Stakes—Mr. M'Adams b g Joe Maley, aged 12st; Mr. C. Paul Wallis's br m New Broom, 11st; Mr. Scott's b g Little Bob, aged, 10st 6lb; Mr. R. Grove Annesley's b m Leilia, aged, 10st 5lb; Mr. James' b h Shanbally, aged, 10st; Mr. T. M'Carthy's gr g Bonny Charley, 5 yrs, 9st 12lb; Mr. J. Dwyer's b g Malakoff, 6 yrs, 9st 9lb; Mr. J. Power's ch m Meladora, 9st 7lb; Mr. M. O'Connell's gr m Queen of Clubs, 6 yrs, 9st 7lb; Mr. W. Miley's ch m Fair Play, 6 yrs, 9st; Mr. O'Keeffe's b g Knave of Hearts, 5 yrs, 8st 7lb.

THE METROPOLITAN HALL.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Yesterday evening the weekly meeting of the Irish Mission for the purpose of praise and prayer was held in the above-named edifice. The attendance was numerous. The Rev. Thomas Scott presided. There were present on the platform additionally:—The Revds. Dr. Fleury, E. Griffith, Silly, Wm. Gorman, &c. The proceedings were commenced by singing an appropriate hymn; after which, the chairman called upon the Rev. M. Silly to offer up the first supplication—That the Holy Spirit would descend, and revive the faith of every individual in the meeting, and in the city of Dublin. He did so at considerable length, and with much fervour of spirit, beseeching the Father to come amongst them, and to "brake their flinty hearts," and pour into them the riches of His grace. The Rev. Dr. Fleury next read the 122nd psalm, and afterwards offered up supplications for the peace of Jerusalem, and the establishment of the Kingdom of Christ among the Jews. He commenced by beseeching the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, the Glorious and Blessed Trinity, to have mercy upon them all present, for they had been driven out by the evil of the world to come there that night to seek Him. He besought that the Israelites might be gathered back from the lands into which they had been scattered, and restored to the land that had been promised to their forefather Abraham, and his seed, for ever. He continued to beseech, in the most beautiful Scriptural language, that the Jews might become converted to the faith, and so brought into the Kingdom of Christ; and concluded a long and [illegible] prayer that all present might become [illegible] The Rev. Mr. Griffith next read the 27th chap. of the Prophet [illegible], and afterwards besought a blessing on the Irish mission, so that the same awakening which had taken place in the North might also be brought about here in Dublin and in the South. Might the labours of the mission be blessed, so that many might be turned from their idols, and Ireland, indeed, become an "Island of Saints." The Rev. Mr. Gorman (Wesleyan) supplicated blessings on all the young men of the country, and that they might grow up with their fathers, and become mighty to the pulling down of the strongholds of the adversary. He also besought a blessing on the Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the Empire, and that such associations might be established in every town and village throughout it. The proceedings were brought to a close by singing the Doxology, and the rev. chairman pronouncing the benediction.

IRISH TRINITARIAN CHRISTIAN SOCIETY.

A meeting, which was numerously attended by the friends and supporters of the above society, was held last evening, in the Banner-room of the Antient Concert-rooms. The proceedings were presided over by William Graham, Esq., and several gentlemen addressed the meeting in forcible and eloquent terms. The assembly did not break up until after 10 o'clock.

THE COURSE OF EVENTS.

(FROM THE OBSERVER.)

"Events progress rapidly." The great event of the week is, however, still in a state of suspension—namely, the expedition of Garibaldi for the liberation of Sicily. It will be seen, on reference to the ample details of the proceedings of this adventurous patriot, furnished in the *Observer*, that he succeeded in evading, or in terrifying, as the case may be, the Neapolitan war cruisers sent out to intercept his brave and devoted band of heroes; that he has landed unharmed at Marsala; and that the people of Sicily have made common cause with him. Rumours have been afloat since then that his progress has been everywhere a triumph of the Italian cause; that the Neapolitan troops opposed to him have been not only defeated, but that which military men dread still more, they have become "disorganised;" that the popular agitation on the main land, especially in the Abruzzi, had become uncontrollable; and that the King of the Two Sicilies, having first made every necessary preparation for flight, had appealed to the European Powers for aid and assistance in his extremity. It is certain that in an affair between the followers of Garibaldi and the royal troops, at a place named Lioppo, on the 15th inst., the latter were signally defeated; and it is also certain that the city of Naples is being so thoroughly denuded of troops for Sicily that a popular insurrection in that capital may at any moment occur. In such case the King of Naples would have to take refuge in France, or, more probably, in England, as all parts of Italy would be too hot to hold him.

On the other hand, it comes on the authority of an official telegram—that is to say, of a telegram sent by the Government of the king, from the city of Naples, and also on the authority of an official telegram from the Government of Rome—both dated Friday, May 18—that Garibaldi had been defeated at a place named Calatafimi, a short distance from Palermo, with great loss. There is no day named as that on which this battle was fought, however; and as the Neapolitan Government has notoriously published false news from Sicily ever since the first outbreak of insurrection in that island, now some weeks since, it is not too much to assume that this telegram is a falsification of the facts, as well as all those that have preceded it. But even if Garibaldi were defeated in the instance referred to, it is only one of those contingencies known as "the fortune of war," which every general must occasionally calculate upon. Repulse in this case does not by any means imply defeat, for Garibaldi is still at the head of the insurgent armed population of Sicily. It is possible, nevertheless, that the result has been the very reverse of what the official telegram announces; for there is intelligence from Messina to the 14th inst., to the effect that some regiments of Chasseurs, which had been sent from Palermo against Garibaldi, had been completely destroyed. In the meantime armed men are pouring into Sicily from all parts of Italy to fight for the national cause; and large bodies of resolute volunteers are being massed on every point of Tuscany which touches on the Roman States, so as to prevent the renegade Frenchman, Lamoriciere, from aiding the King of Naples with the Papal contingent of Terracinese brigands and Tipperary assassins which he calls the Papal army.

The course of the French Emperor in the case of the Sicilian revolt is watched for with peculiar interest at this moment. That the Murat family have never relinquished their pretensions to the crown of the Two Sicilies is a fact well known; and that Louis Napoleon is equally fond of fishing in troubled waters is perfectly cognisant to the public. It is possible, therefore, that after all Garibaldi is unconsciously doing the work of France—that he will be used and then flung aside, as he has been since the annexation of Lombardy to the Sardinian monarchy. "Put not thy faith in princes," is a trite but a true adage. The last account of the French Emperor states that he left Paris suddenly on Saturday, either to visit his landed property in Sologne, or to give his orders in person at Toulon, where the French Mediterranean fleet is at this moment assembled it is understood, to be in preparation for any eventuality that may arise in Italian politics. Which of these two suppositions is the true one a few days will determine.

While these things are passing in Italy, other events are passing in the Levant of equally grave import. Russia has laid a formal ground of complaint against Turkey, even as the wolf drinking at the source of the streamlet charged the lamb, who drank much lower down in its course, with muddying the beverage. The oppression of the Christians is now the charge against the Turks: and it is understood that a congress is to sit upon the subject. The Emperor of Russia, however, has brigaded large bodies of troops upon the Pruth—no doubt to be in readiness for any resistance on the part of the "sick man;" and Louis Napoleon has despatched, as his special and extraordinary representative to Constantinople, the man whose mission it was first to provoke that quarrel about what are designated "The Holy Places," which led to the late disastrous and expensive war in the Crimea. If this diplomatist does not create an imbroglio, then there is no longer "faith in Israel."

The north of Europe resounds with the note of preparation for war, as well as the south. In Prussia a large subsidy has been all but unanimously granted by the Prussian Parliament, for the purpose of placing the army and the defences of the country upon an efficient footing; while in Denmark the tiresome old question of Schleswig Holstein has been revived, evidently as a weapon against Prussia. It would not be wonderful, therefore, some of these days, if it was found that every maritime Power in Europe was leagued with France, and that England was left in a state of complete isolation on the ocean.

The Austrian Emperor has been doling out petty concessions to Hungary of late days, and claiming large credit for these "small mercies." The Hungarians, however, clearly comprehend that Austria is in a position of doubt and difficulty, if not of actual danger, and they rate these trivial concessions at their just value.

In the more stirring events that have supervened, the Savoy question has not excited much interest; but it is now known that England made a proposal to give Faucigny, Chablais, and a part of the littoral of Lake Leman to Switzerland, as a strategic frontier to secure her neutrality; and that this proposal fell to the ground, as Austria declined to support it.

"The plot thickens."

Sir John Rivett Carnac, Bart., M.P. for Lymington (Hants), has resigned his seat on account of ill health. Lord George Lennox, a Conservative, and Mr. H. R. Grenfell, a Liberal, and private secretary to Sir Charles Wood, the Secretary of State for India, are candidates for the vacant seat.

Literature.

Historical Memoir of the O'Briens. By J. O'Donovan, A.M. Dublin: Hodges, Smith and Co.

The speculative knowledge which made Adam scientific was, when applied to practice, the first step towards the great art of nomenclature—"And Adam gave names to all cattle, and to the fowl of the air, and to every beast of the field." Here was the necessity, and then the supply. Advancing further, when men and women increased, we find the families of the earth in classes, and, again, extending into nations, principalities, and powers. Through the long lines of succeeding years, the finger of the historian points to the various denominations of these families, and the gradual establishment of the principle of individuality, which gave rise to separate government, and unconnected authority. Here commences the foundation of dynasty, the wider classification of peoples, and the origin of divided fraternity. As centuries passed, the nations multiplied, and the huge fabric of the human family stretched itself over all the lands, with many branches of distinct customs, religion, and laws. Meanwhile, the archæologist was not remiss, and, by the aid of his researches, we can trace, though, certainly, through much that is obscure, the more important lines of families whose names serve to throw a light upon the dark and complicated memoirs of the past, and to form a binding link between the ancestor and his descendant. There are few of us who can fully realise our existence from one common source, and, yet, it needs but slight argument to convince us of origin from some particular stock or family. We receive without inquiry the fact that we are English, Irish, Scotch, Hungarian, or any other people; but it is the work of the historian to tell us whence we are so, and by what revolutions we are thus what we are.

To touch for a moment upon a subject such as this would be treading upon ground far out of our province, and foreign to the duty before us. How the country to which the most illustrious chiefs were born became first inhabited it is not required of us to chronicle. We have but to deal with dates long subsequent, when monarchy was established, and the rude, uncivilised state had, in a measure, given way before the introduction of Christianity, wise customs, and laws. The memoirs under our notice purport to be a connected history of one leading family of the Celtic stock, and its fortunes, for the purpose of better illustrating the condition of the country, and throwing a clearer light on the weak and fitful authority pretended to be held by the Norman colonists of Ireland over its people, down to the commencement of the seventeenth century. The selection of the O'Briens, as representing this leading family of the five bloods, to whom it was the policy of the Second Henry to give permission to avail themselves of England's laws in their intercourse with the Norman immigrants, has for many reasons been most judicious. The close connexion which this stock bears with all the chief events and remarkable doings of their country, has made it a solid basis for the construction of such a history as the present. In the eleventh century, we learn, that while conflicting pretensions were maintained by Saxon and Danish princes for the Throne of England, that of Ireland was, for a period of nearly six centuries, occupied, with universal acquiescence, by the one family. This descent began after the introduction of Christianity, with the reign of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and continued undisturbed to his forty-six descendants, down to the year 1022. Upon the death of Niall, who left fourteen sons, Laeghaire, one of the progenitors of the southern Hy-nialls, succeeded to the Throne of Ireland. The order of succession from this was preserved until Brian Boroimhe, the great progenitor of the O'Briens, the conqueror of Clontarf, in 1002, made his appearance on the field, and deposed Maelsechlain. Thus, we have the commencement of a "Line of kings," dating from the Prince of Dal-gais, and the origin of the great and numerous family whose name and lineage are the subjects of the present memoirs. The book, which contains 543 pages, is divided into two parts, the first treating of the mediæval portion of the memoirs, and the second of the modern, commencing with the accession of the Stewart dynasty in the beginning of the seventeenth century. The memoirs open with a fine account of the contest between Con Ceadcaha of the Hundred Battles and Mogha Nuadhat for the sovereignty of Ireland (A.D. 166), and, in alluding to the fortune of the race whose story is told in the succeeding pages, the author remarks that "a reader of Irish history will find the names of the O'Briens so often mentioned in the pages of its annals that he cannot hesitate to conclude that, whether as kings of the whole Island, or, later, of the southern half, or again after the arrival of the Anglo-Normans, ruling their restricted principality of Thomond, with independent authority, the descendants of Brian Boroimhe have written their names in indelible characters in the history of their country." We are then given a clear account of the division of the Island, after Con, and Nuadhat (King of Munster) had been engaged in a long and undecisive struggle for the sovereignty, and how a partition was, at length, agreed to, in virtue of which each was to be supreme in his own moiety. Although this division into "Con's half" and "Mogha's half" lasted for but a year, until Nuadhat's fall in battle, yet, we are told it continued in the language of the natives, as a well-known description of the northern and southern portions of Ireland to our own day. Con, then, gave his daughter in marriage to Olioll Olum, the son, with whose father he had been a successful and political rival, and was monarch of the whole of Munster—thus securing his throne in safety. By Olioll, the law of alternate succession to the Crown was established. In the year 123, Eochy Muighmhedhoin died, and up to this period the above-mentioned law of O'lioll was maintained uninterruptedly. Here, then, is planted the tree from which, after various interchanges of family, sprung forth the important race whose histories we read.—Eochy had five sons—Brian, ancestor of the O'Connors, three others, and Niall of the Nine Hostages. These issue being too young to succeed him at his death, the regency was undertaken by his brother-in-law, Crimthan, then King of Munster, who, appointed to that crown, thus vacated Conall Eachluat, who was the fifth in descent from Cormac Cas, and direct progenitor of the O'Briens. Crimthan reigned 13 years, and, on the event of his brother-in-law's children coming to maturity, Niall was chosen to fill the Throne of Ireland, and commenced a career of the greatest historical reputation, and enjoyed a long and prosperous reign of 27 years. He it was who founded the dynasty which ruled over Ireland for at least six centuries, and which was only interrupted by the event we have already referred to of Brian Boroimhe's deposing Maelsechlain. Our next scenes are laid between the years A.D. 1002 and 1014, from the accession of Brian down to his death and funeral, the chapter of incidents embracing a record of all the great actions and efforts which have rendered his name so illustrious in the pages of Irish history. Every line will be read with interest and profit. Between A.D. 1014 and 1064 a short while after the royal remains had been deposited in their last resting place, we read of the memorable dissension which arose among the Monarch's sons, the invasion of Thomond by the Desmonian's, their defeat, the murder of Teige, invasion of the Cork o'Rouarc, his defeat, plunder of Clonmacnoise by the men of Thomond the condition of the kingdom, the progress of Turlogh O'Brien, son of Teige, the destruction of the town and church of Killaloe, &c. The O'Briens then come forward in force; Turlough rises to the throne, and a series of events take place which are described graphically, and will be perused with good results. We pass rapidly over these stirring scenes, which it would be vain, with limited space, even to make mention of. We then arrive at the important epoch when the great Norman families—the Butlers, Deburghs, and Fitzgeralds—appear, and the connexion is established between them and the O'Briens, between A.D. 1318 and 1539; the alliance between Brian Caoba and Ulick Deburgh, the landing of Richard the Second, the submission of Brian and O'Neil to that King; rivalries of the houses of Kildare and Ormond; their connexion with the O'Briens; the rebellion of Silken Thomas Fitzgerald; the King's anxiety to get the young Gerald into his power; the escape of the latter; James the Fifth of Scotland, and the death of the Prince of Thomond. Pausing here, we have but made a short way in the mediæval portion of the memoirs, which, further on, lead us through scenes of the deepest interest, and the gradual decline of Ireland's Monarchies, until we meet with the name of Elizabeth, when the ancient history branches off into the more modern. Between A.D. 1603 and 1614 we find stirring events. The accession of James the First to the Crown of England was the signal for many great changes in the destinies of Ireland and her people. From this date the aspect of affairs underwent a material alteration. Differences arose which pervaded the entire kingdom, and threatened to renew the civil war which had been only recently terminated by the success of the arms and policy of the late sovereign. Judges retired from the bench of justice and became *revenants*, or persons unwilling to take the oath of supremacy, and a very general discontent prevailed through almost every province of the kingdom. The necessity of calling an Irish Parliament was manifest, and this the more especially as for seven-and-twenty years such an assembly had not been summoned in the island. By some parties the measure was endeavoured to be prevented, and especially by six of the Lords of the Pale, who went so far as to address a remonstrance to the king on the subject. After many violent and angry discussions, the Parliament at length assembled on the 18th May, 1613, when two hundred and twenty-six members of the House of Commons attended. The election of a speaker was the commencement of the real conflict. The Attorney-General of the day Sir John Davis, was the candidate for the office, and his right was disputed by the friends of Sir John Everard, formerly a judge of the King's Bench, who contended that the elections were incompetent by law from naming a Speaker, and they previous to such taking place the privileges of these gentlemen to sit in Parliament ought to be determined. The Government party replied that, in accordance with the constant usage of Parliaments, the Speaker should be first chosen, and committees then appointed by whom the validity of the elections of the several members should be examined and decided. The result, however, of the contest was the defeat of Davis and the election of Everard. So great was the animosity occasioned by this, that the Parliament was prorogued to a future period. Off and on from this period dissensions arose to disturb the exercise of laws, and the authority of office. Shortly after this, the great rebellion of 1641 broke forth with its desolating and terrible consequences, brought on by the arbitrary conduct of the Earl of Stafford and his subordinates. We find all these particulars written with the clearness of the most apt scholar, and detailed with a power and vigour which remind us of the style of England's deceased historian. The succeeding pages are the records of most important events, and not the least worthy of attention are those which chronicle the career and exploits of the O'Briens of Clare, and the Irish Brigade. The battles of Blenheim are described with a military spirit worthy the great subject. The last portion of the memoirs treats of the Irish Parliament more in detail, and of the struggles of the great orators—Grattan, Flood, Ogle, Lucas, and Sir Lucius O'Brien—for that legislative independence which was so dearly purchased and so sadly lost to Ireland. At such a time as this, when the patriotism of our youth is beginning to exhibit itself all over the country in such a remarkable manner, the exploits and operations of a corps whose name they have revived, cannot fail to carry with them the warmest interest. We allude to the Irish Volunteers, the details of whose "ventures, movements, and daring," set them forth as a bright example to the followers in their footsteps of the nineteenth century. We would gladly make mention of other features of interest in this remarkable work, were space more at our disposal. So far as we have gone, our endeavour has been, by such incidents as those to which we have directed attention, to give a fair general insight into the matter of the memoirs, which, as constituting an historical composition, and a work of most enlarged and healthy views on Irish history, can scarcely be said to find their superior in any writings of their class in our day. The book is published in a chaste and elegant form, and reflects much credit upon the enterprise of the Messrs. Hodges, Smith, & Co.

Foreign Intelligence.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION.

The Correspondent of the *Daily News*, in a letter dated Paris, Saturday Evening, says:—"There is great uncertainty about the fate of Garibaldi's expedition, and if I may believe what I hear in all quarters, there is a corresponding hesitation as to the attitude of the Tuileries with regard to it. A telegram from Rome reproducing 'official news' of the 18th from Naples reports in terms nearly identical with those of a despatch published yesterday in London the defeat of 'Garibaldi's bands.' I learn from a good source that the French Government has received a despatch from its ambassador at Naples, M. Brenier, giving similar news in still stronger terms. So far all looks black for Garibaldi. But then it must be borne in mind that all the news of his defeat, in whatever varied language it may be repeated, is traceable to Naples; and although M. Brenier doubtless sends his Government the most authentic intelligence that he can obtain, it is difficult to suppose that he can know anything from Sicily beyond what the Neapolitan Ministry choose to tell him. It is very possible that some of Garibaldi's 'insurgents' may have been defeated 'near Calatafani;' but, inasmuch as at this moment there are in the island almost as many insurgents as inhabitants, a check on one particular point would prove nothing as to the general success of the expedition. None of the official despatches venture to state that Garibaldi was personally present with his 'defeated bands.' Without, therefore, indulging in any over sanguine hopes for the triumph of the gallant patriot against the difficulties with which he has to contend, it may safely be said that the evidence known is insufficient to form the materials for a judgment as to the matter of fact.

"It is a very remarkable circumstance that General Lanza, a Sicilian by birth, who passes for the best officer in the Neapolitan service, and who, as I noticed yesterday, was reported to have been sent on a mission of peace and conciliation, is now said to be authorised to offer a general amnesty and a prince of the royal family for viceroy. Moreover, Maniscalco, the detested director of police, is to be recalled. The telegraphic news dovetails with a report circulating in Paris this afternoon, that both France and England (?) have intimated to the King of the Two Sicilies that it is yet time to save his kingdom if he will grant a constitution and substantial reforms. I cannot think that England can have taken part in any such interference. The Bourbons of Naples have never been backward to make fine promises to get out of a strait. What confidence could there be in a constitution granted under existing circumstances? The King would say in substance to his disaffected subjects—'Garibaldi, who would have delivered you, I have defeated; I am obliged to confess that he was right and I was wrong; but if you will sanction his defeat, withdraw your sympathy from him and rally to me, I will give you my royal promise to govern a little better.'"

The *Opinion Nationale* learns from a "certain source" that Austria meditates an intervention in the States of the Church. She has now in the Pope's dominions from 6,000 to 7,000 soldiers serving under Lamoriciere. These soldiers are not, as has been pretended, volunteers. They are Austrian battalions, detached from the regular army with all their organisation and officers. These troops simply change their uniform at Trieste to go into the Pope's service. Neither soldiers nor officers were free to refuse; they were on regular service, and forced to go.

I hear privately that Austria has intimated to the Sardinian Government that she shall invade Lombardy if the King of Naples should be forced to fly from his dominions.

I am also told that the Russian Ambassador at Turin has said that he shall demand his passports if any more volunteers for Garibaldi leave.

The Paris letter of the "Daily News" says the news of Garibaldi's defeat was industriously propagated from Naples in no less than ten telegrams, seriously worded, but it is now as good as confessed by the Neapolitan Government itself that those despatches were false. It is admitted that the affair of Calatafani, paraded as a victory, was not decisive, and the expression that the royal troops returned to Palermo afterwards may very fairly be construed as meaning that they had the worst of it. The admission that Garibaldi's invading force has been swollen by 6,000 recruits in Sicily goes far to affirm the assertion from Turin that the whole island has risen in his favour.

A letter from Turin of the 16th inst., has the following:—"Colonel Medici, who, it was said, had left a second expeditionary force for some Ligurian or Sardinian port, arrived yesterday at Turin, and is here at this very moment. He is considered to be as a chief next in merit to Garibaldi, and beyond a doubt could soon obtain followers. He has served as a soldier in America, Spain, Rome, and Lombardy, always in the cause of freedom; his judgment is good, his military hardihood great, and his character most honourable. He is a man of about fifty years old, and of commanding presence, but after all has less dash and originality in attack than Garibaldi; on the other hand he is more wary and unflinching when acting on the defensive. It is certain that, if the colonel could only reinforce the general with a thousand picked men, men previously under his command, and on whom he could thoroughly rely, Garibaldi would then be better enabled to meet the dangers with which he is now environed, for the chiefs now with him are less accustomed to the peculiar mode of warfare now adopted in Sicily against the troops of the Bourbon. But, you may ask, what can possibly have brought Medici to Turin? I do not know; he himself says he has been summoned by the Government to hear that it will not tolerate a second expedition. But then the first was not tolerated, and yet it took place. How are the authorities to prevent it? and how can they prevent friends from joining the colonel when fairly out at sea and on his way to Sicily!"

Another correspondent, writing from Turin, on the 16th inst., says:—"After having organised his band at Porto Telamone, his aide-de-camp, Colonel Turr, the Hungarian, presented himself to the commander of the small fort of Orbitello, and summoned him at once to surrender six cannons of the fort with all the required ammunition, telling him that the 'Alpine rifles' would otherwise take them by force. The commander yielded at once, and the cannons were embarked. About 1,200 men, who had an objection to fight under Garibaldi for Victor Emmanuel, were then landed close to the Papal frontier, under the command of Zan Bianchi, and Garibaldi allowed them to shift for themselves. It is not believed that this band will really try to excite an insurrection in the Roman States; they have probably quietly returned to their homes, since we have not yet heard anything about their exploits. Garibaldi insists upon blind compliance with his orders, and dismissed them as soon as he ascertained their unruly proclivities. Scarcely had the gallant leader left Porto Telamone, when a thick mist, rather rare in May in these latitudes, completely enveloped his ships; thus he was able to elude the vigilance of the Neapolitan cruisers until he approached the coast of Sicily. The small Neapolitan garrison fled from Marsala, and announced everywhere the arrival of the expected chief of the insurrection. To-morrow we shall probably get the first letters from the expedition. Nobody doubts that small as Garibaldi's forces are, they will succeed in raising the whole island."

At Rome the Government has placed on the retired list the famous General Kalbermatten, General de Gregoris, Colonel Allegrini, and Colonel Schmidt, the conqueror of Perugia. When reviewing the troops at this last-named city, General de Lamoriciere thought proper to console the inhabitants for their defeat by promising certain reforms; but "immediately after," says a private letter, "he was informed by telegraph that he had no authority to make any promises of the kind."

The "Moniteur" announces that in the last sitting of the Legislative Body, the project of law relating to sugar and coffee was agreed to by 233 against 3 votes.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before Mr. Justice Hayes and a Special Jury.)

The Queen, at the relation of Master Lyle, v. John Gustavus Crosbie, an alleged lunatic.

QUASHING OF THE INQUISITION—VERDICT FOR CAPTAIN CROSBIE.

At the sitting of the court,

Mr. Clarke, Q.C., resumed his address to the jury in this important case, and, in the course of a speech of great force, cautioned the jury against the danger of liberating Captain Crosbie for the present, as he submitted he was still labouring under delusions, and an unsafe person to be at large.

Mr. Justice Hayes, in charging the jury, said—Gentlemen of the jury, to the brethren of my own profession—the gentlemen who have assisted us with their talents in the conduct of this case—I feel that I for one owe a deep debt of obligation. In my opinion everything has been said, everything has been elicited, upon the one side and upon the other, which was capable of advancing their respective cases. In that respect there is nothing left to be desired or to be suggested, and I gentlemen, would be sincerely rejoiced if those duties, so ably discharged, could at all dispense with mine; but I feel gentlemen, strongly that there is something for me to say—some duty, a most important one, which is left to me to discharge, notwithstanding all the assistance that we have received. And gentlemen, I am now led to pass from that consideration, not only to the novelty of this case, but to its importance and its difficulties. With respect to its novelty, gentlemen, I may remark on that subject that, during an experience now of some three-and-thirty years at the Irish Bar, I have never known an instance of this kind before any of the tribunals of this country; indeed, such a trial could only have been before the Court of Queen's Bench. With respect to its importance, I think, when I tell you that the happiness, to a great degree, of Captain Crosbie is dependent upon your verdict, and when this case may be taken, not only as a decision upon the point before you, but as a guide for future cases, I think I need not say that its importance can hardly be over-estimated. With respect to its difficulties, gentlemen, that is a subject in which, I must say, you will be far the greater sharers; for, although my position, gentlemen, has its difficulties, it does appear to me that the difficulties which I have to encounter are not so great as those which the Constitution has imposed upon you. And, gentlemen, it is because I feel the difficulties of your position in disposing of the issue—the two simple issues which I shall leave to you—it is because I feel thoroughly the difficulties of the case, that I am the more anxious to give you every assistance that I legitimately and properly can. But, after all the aid I can render, still, gentlemen, it will come round to you to say—to answer those two questions—Was Captain Crosbie a person of sound mind, in the construction I shall hereafter more fully explain; was he a person of sound mind at the date of the inquisition which we have here before us; secondly, is he of sound mind at the moment of your finding? I do not think it proper to throw that inquiry on you as to the state of his mind at the finding of the inquisition, because I think, for the effective purposes of this inquiry, we must take it in the present aspect—Is he now of sound mind? Gentlemen, I have told you that I am ready and willing to render you every assistance in my power; I cannot, and will not intrude into your jury-box any opinion of my own, as to what your verdict should be; and though I may, in the course of my observations to you, make suggestions, offer considerations, and tell you those matters which occur to my own mind on the subject; yet I beg you will take me as suggesting merely, as offering subjects for consideration, but not as expressing opinions, and by no means as intending to control your finding. The issue is an issue of fact peculiarly and properly for you; but, gentlemen, in order to arrive at a sound conclusion upon that issue of fact, it is right, it is necessary, that you should be informed upon some matters of law, and to me, gentlemen, it belongs to give you that instruction. I regret, gentlemen, that upon this occasion, while informing you upon matters of law, I am necessarily obliged to pass into a subject with which, I confess, I have heretofore been but little acquainted. We have to enter upon a consideration for a few minutes—a consideration more metaphysical than I should have wished it to be. The subject of insanity which we have now to discuss is one which is as susceptible of metaphysical as of legal definition. The human mind, gentlemen, is, indeed, a complicated and a beautiful machine, made up of its numerous faculties—temper, habit, emotion, sentiment—altogether making up a wonderful structure from the hand of the Divine Creator. It is not for me to inquire where this machine has its seat in the human brain; but, gentlemen, complicated as it is, and beautiful as it is, it is not to be wondered at that we should sometimes occasionally meet with deranged minds. Indeed, gentlemen, I may say "strange that a harp with a thousand strings can keep in tune so long. However, gentlemen, made up as it is in this way, any one of those faculties, any one of those habits, any one of those feelings, when deranged, when unduly excited, may, to some degree, indicate an unsoundness of mind. Now, don't understand me by the words "unsoundness of mind," as intending to convey to you the sense in which I will have you to understand the words used in this information; but, gentlemen, I still hold that any one of those becoming deranged to a great or an inordinate extent, may produce that unsoundness of mind; and I can well conceive that anyone of those when excessively deranged, may produce such consequences as it is intended by the commission of the Chancellor to obviate; I can imagine that it is possible that while the passion of anger in the breast of every one of us is necessary, and that it has been wholly implanted by the Almighty for a good purpose; yet it may be in the heart to so great an extent existing to so inordinate a degree that it might render a person wholly incapable of enjoying life. Now, I am only throwing that out as an instance of what it might be, but by no means intending to convey to you that such exists here. If that might exist in one faculty, or power, or temper or feeling, it might be in another; one or more of the faculties might be deranged, and the combination might be such that would absolutely render it necessary for the person to become the object of the Chancellor's care. But, gentlemen, there is another derangement of this machine which has been more frequently—far more frequently, brought into notice, and that is one which, indeed, has so often occurred in considerations of this kind that it has been by some thought sufficient to constitute insanity, or unsoundness of mind—I mean the existence of delusions. Now, gentlemen, we have heard, in the course of this trial, a good deal upon the subject of delusion. It has been told you, I think, by some of the counsel, that there can be no insanity without delusion. I don't know whether it is very material for our purpose here to settle that question, but I tell you, gentlemen, that, abstractedly considered, I do not consider delusion as necessary to constitute insanity. If this complicated machine be deranged in any of its faculties, temper, habits, or feelings so as to render the unhappy possessor unfit to manage himself and his affairs—unfit to take his part in society, I say then, gentlemen, that for all the purposes of a commission, that person ought to be deemed as of unsound mind. But, as I have said, delusion also far considered an ingredient of insanity, that we are told that if there be delusion there must be the unsoundness of mind which the law looks for. Now what is a delusion? Delusion, gentlemen, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and not applying it immediately and particularly to insanity, may be considered as a mere mistake; but an insane delusion—what we are conversant about here—an insane delusion I take to be a belief in a matter of fact, or in any matter which has no foundation save in the imagination of the party, and which is persistent, in despite of evidence to the contrary. Where you find that to exist in you may conclude, then, that there is a delusion—in a word, that there is an insanity, an unsoundness of mind. But even though you have succeeded in coming to that conclusion, you have not yet gone the whole way; for it is not the unsoundness of mind that necessarily brings a party under the authority of the Great Seal. It is not every delusion which renders a party liable to be driven from society, and to be placed under the care of a committee of his person and his property. It must be such a delusion, such an insanity—whether it be delusion or not, it must be such a derangement of this machine as will render the party incapable of managing his affairs. Now, bear in mind, it must be of that kind and to that degree which will render a party incapable of managing his affairs, and that word *affairs*, in its interpretation, you will consider largely; for in that I include not only a regard for his own person, but for the lives of others, and not only a regard for his person and personal safety, but for his property. All these are included in the word *affairs*, so that if you should consider that his delusion was such that he was most thrifty of his means, yet if you thought he was prodigal either of his own life or that of others, you would not be warranted in finding him of sound mind. I think, if you followed me, have conveyed to you what I wished to say on the subject of mental derangement. When any part of this machine, any of its faculties, any of its powers, any of its habits or feelings, become deranged to such an extent as to render the individual incapable of managing his affairs, with due regard to person and to property, that person becomes a subject for the consideration of the Chancellor; and again, if there be a delusion—that is, such a belief in the existence of things which have no foundation but in the man's own imagination, and which is persisted in contrary to evidence, and if the result of that is to endanger person or property—in any of these events it is a case in which the jury will be warranted in finding the party of unsound mind. Bearing in mind these leading principles, I lead you now to a consideration of the facts of the case, and from its importance I consider it necessary to read the evidence. Before I do so I would give you a caution. There is no doubt but that both sides have been somewhat surprised, and they have been doing what they very seldom do—namely, overstating their case, leading us to expect proofs which were not afterwards substantiated. That, gentlemen, has been done upon both sides. But I would warn you not to allow that circumstance in the slightest degree to interfere with your calm consideration of the evidence that has been given, duly weighing and considering that evidence; and it is upon the evidence which has been given and not on that which was promised to be given, that your verdict is to be founded. The learned judge then proceeded to read the evidence in the case at considerable length, and commented upon it as he proceeded. Referring to the medical testimony, his lordship said he did not think the course generally adopted by medical men in investigating cases of alleged insanity was the logical or most satisfactory mode of doing so. The course generally pursued by them was this:—They first got a key to the insanity or delusion of the patient; they then proceeded to examine him; they applied their key, and, if he responded to it, and spoke of his belief on the matters which they were previously informed were delusions, they then pronounced him to be insane. In his opinion, the more logical course to take was, that they should, in the first instance, obtain a key to the supposed unsoundness of mind; they should use that key to elicit all the information they could, and then, before making up their minds on the subject, they should inquire whether the things spoken of by the alleged lunatic were really true or false. Of course, the statements might be of such a nature that the doctor, of his own knowledge, might be able to pronounce them to be delusions. In reference to the allegation that Captain Crosbie had been confined in a cell among raving maniacs, he observed that when it pleased the Almighty to take from a man his reason, He does not take from him also all the feelings of a man. A person accustomed to gentlemanly habits of life being thus treated felt it naturally repugnant to his feelings, and it would be well that in the regulation of asylums arrangements should be made by which patients in a superior class of life though they might be of unsound mind, should, as far as practicable, be treated as gentlemen. He had given Captain Crosbie an opportunity very unusual in such cases, of depositing on his oath to the questions put to him, in order that he might not only give such statements as he thought right, and such as would be elicited from him on his oath, in explanation of the matters attributed to him as delusions, but that the jury might be able to judge for themselves of his manner and demeanour. He thought that course was better than that which was usually adopted in ordinary cases of the kind—namely, to allow him to be produced for exhibition, and brief questioning in the present case. Captain Crosbie was examined and cross-examined at considerable length. The case was peculiarly one for their consideration of the jury, and he should ask them to give it their most serious and careful attention. There were two issues arranged on the pleadings—namely, whether Captain Crosbie was at the time of the finding of the inquisition in August 1859, of sound mind, and capable of managing his own affairs; secondly, whether he was so at the present moment. The ground which would warrant them in coming to a conclusion unfavourable to him should not be because of a slight derangement of the pleadings, which might consist of an excess of feeling, or of strangeness of habits, and not such a slight derangement of the properties of the mind by which it might not work so well as it once did. It should be of such a character as disqualified him from properly caring for person or property, from managing his own affairs with due regard to his own person and property, and that of others. They should be perfectly satisfied that he laboured under delusions; and, if so, whether they were of an insane character? When they came to a conclusion upon that, they should then consider whether the delusion was such as would produce the consequences he had referred to; for a man while labouring under certain delusions might still be capable of managing his own affairs. He could conceive and imagine (in the words of Dr. Morgan) delusions being perfectly harmless, which could not, by any possibility, in the slightest degree affect the gentleman, either in person or property. But if what was attributed to Captain Crosbie in this case were delusions, it appeared to him to be such as would go far to incapacitate him from managing his own affairs. If the jury found them to be delusions, they appeared to be not harmless, but dangerous ones. It would be for them to say whether they were delusions at all. In trying a criminal case at the assizes, it was usual for the judge to tell the jury that if they had any doubt as to the prisoner's guilt, they were to give the prisoner the benefit of it; that they were not to convict him unless they were satisfied he was guilty. In those proceedings he could not adopt a similar course, as he would not be justified in telling them that if they entertained a doubt on the subject they should give the traverser the benefit of it. He did not tell them that, as the presumption was the other way. Unless they were satisfied he was of sound mind, they should not find he was so. The object of that proceeding was a totally different one. It was not for punishment, it was for protection. That made a difference, and if they should find Captain Crosbie to be of unsound mind at that day, it would not in the slightest degree interfere with his restoration to full liberty at the first moment when it could be shown to the judicial mind of the Chancellor that he had recovered his understanding. If they came to a conclusion satisfactory to their own mind, that this gentleman was now, and had been hitherto, of sound mind and understanding, in God's name let them give him the benefit of that feeling. Let him be restored to himself, to his family, to his friends, to everything that a sane man held dear. Let them strike off the shackles at once, and proclaim him free. But if, on the other hand, they could not satisfy themselves that he was at that time a man possessed of understanding and capacity sufficient for the management of his affairs, it would be their duty, however painful—and even if they should entertain a doubt—for the preservation of life, for the protection of persons and property—to confirm the inquisition, and find that Captain Crosbie was not of sound mind within the period which the issues embraced.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of about half an hour, returned into court.

Mr. Courtenay—Gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict?

Mr. Rogers (one of the jury)—We have agreed, but have not yet written our verdict, leaving it to your lordship to settle it. We consider, with respect to the former trial, Capt. Crosbie laboured under great excitement, but at the present time, "WE CONSIDER HE IS PERFECTLY SANE."

This announcement was received with loud cheering by a crowded court, which with the utmost difficulty was checked.

Mr. Justice Hayes—Gentlemen, with respect to the former trial, we must have a finding from you in the words of the issue. I cannot take from you as your finding, that "he was labouring under great excitement." You must answer the question whether at the former trial he was a person of unsound mind, so as to be incapable of managing his own affairs. That must be answered specifically.

The jury again retired to consider this question, and after a short absence returned into court with the issue paper signed.

Mr. Courtenay—Have you agreed to your verdict, gentlemen?

The Foreman (Mr. Murray)—We have, unanimously.

The Registrar then read the following verdict:—

"WE FIND THAT JOHN GUSTAVUS CROSBIE, AT THE TIME OF THE FINDING OF THE INQUISITION, WAS, AND NOW IS, OF SOUND MIND, AND SUFFICIENT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF HIMSELF, HIS PROPERTY, &c."

The announcement was again hailed with loud applause, and Captain Crosbie was kept busy receiving the congratulation of his friends from all quarters of the court. Several hundred persons who had been anxiously watching the case, and who deeply sympathised with Capt. Crosbie in the ordeal through which he had passed, assembled in the hall of the courts. As he came forth from the Queen's Bench, wearied after a protracted trial, a vindicated man, popular sympathy found vent in loud and hearty cheers, which echoed through the whole building. He was followed by a crowd of persons along the quays, who continued cheering him for a considerable distance.

An order will be made in due course by the Chancellor for Capt. Crosbie's liberation from the asylum in which he is at present confined.

Counsel for the Crown—Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.; Mr. Joshua Clarke, Q.C.; and Mr. Graydon. Solicitor—Mr. Haslett.

For Captain Crosbie—Mr. Sullivan, Q.C.; Mr. Harris, Q.C.; and Mr. Dowse. Solicitors—Mr. Hamilton and Mr. E. Walshe.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—MONDAY.

Mary Toole was brought up in custody of Police-constable 117 B, charged with stealing a bottle of porter from a public-house in Cuffe-street. When searched, several articles were found in her possession.—She was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month.

Jane Young was brought up in custody of Police-constable 147 A, charged with violently assaulting him on Sunday, in Marshall-alley. She was ordered to pay one pound, or to be imprisoned for one month.

Catherine Byrne was charged with assaulting the last-named constable at the above-named place; and Anne Young and Mary Hill were charged with attempting to rescue the above-named prisoner.—Byrne was ordered to pay a fine of ten shillings, or be imprisoned for fourteen days; and the other prisoners were ordered to pay five shillings each, or be imprisoned for seven days.

Mary Connolly was charged by Eliza Byrne with picking her pocket of 9s. in Mrs. Shaw's shop, George's-street. Complainant stated that she went into the shop for the purpose of buying some border. The prisoner went in immediately after, and stood by her. When she put her hand in her pocket to pay for the article she found that she had no money, though she was quite certain that she had money in her pocket when entering the shop. There were no persons in the shop at the time but complainant, the prisoner, and the woman behind the counter. When the prisoner was searched 8s 3d was found in her possession.—She was remanded.

Two boys, named John Dunne and Michael Ormsby, were charged with stealing flowers from the garden of a house at Island-bridge.—They were fined 2s 6d each, or ordered 48 hours' imprisonment.

Thomas Hanlon was charged by Police-constable 129 A, with assaulting him on Sunday night, in Christ Church-place.—He was ordered to pay a fine of 10s, or be imprisoned for 14 days.

CAPEL-STREET—SATURDAY.

James Dwyer and Peter Flynn were brought up on remand, charged with the illegal possession of a £1 note.—The prisoners were both young, and the magistrate accordingly sentenced them to be confined in the Reformatory for five years each.

Charles Talbot and Peter Hickey were respectively sentenced to one month and two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for having violently assaulted Police-Constable Dee 61 D.

Thos. Maguire was brought before the magistrate on remand, in custody of the police, charged with the unlawful possession of a sum of £44. It appeared he had been in the service of a Mrs. Byrne, vintner, of Granby-row and had been accused of stealing a sovereign, the property of a customer who came into the shop. On his being arrested by the police, £40 were found in his possession, £4 of which were in a box in his house. The magistrate directed £29 17s. 6d. to be handed to Mrs. Byrne, the prisoner having plainly stolen that amount from her from time to time, and £1 to the customer, who proved the original charge.—The prisoner was then sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

PIRACY IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.—We have received a communication from a correspondent in Erris, relative to the plunder of a vessel, which, for the credit of Mayo, we hope is exaggerated. The circumstances, as we are informed, are these:—The brig Noah, laden with Indian meal, was driven by contrary winds into Broadhaven Bay, when islanders, to the number of about 130, put off from shore and boarded the vessel. The captain and crew offered resistance, but were overpowered. The islanders succeeded in abstracting from the ship about 50 tons of meal. The case was brought before the magistrates, when, on the suggestion of the stipendiary magistrate, it was adjourned, in order to have an interpreter. The Dutch Consul, Mr. Tabitzen, who had been appealed to by the captain of the vessel, is, we believe, about sending down an interpreter. We hope, when the case has been fully sifted, it will not appear as bad as it is represented.

The journal "Des Debats" has an article on the present uncertain aspect of European politics. There are, it says, five or six Powers who know not whether to act with a view to war or peace. Scarcely a state can be found which is sure of its policy and its alliances, because no one can say what to-morrow can produce for it.

CORK AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Agricultural Committee was held on Saturday, T. R. Sarsfield, Esq., in the chair.

There were present—Professor Murphy, Richard Campion, W. R. Meade, T. Garde, F. R. Leahy, T. D. Perrin, R. Welstead, W. P. Harris, J. Bogue, D. Cunningham, R. Crooke, and R. Roberts, Esqrs.

The following resolutions having been proposed were unanimously agreed to:—

"That we offer premiums for the best ten acres of green crops growing in one field, or part of a field, on farms exceeding 150 acres—first premium £10, second do. £8, third do. £5; also for best laid down clover or grass-seed field in farms same extent as above—first premium £10, second do. £8, third do. £5. Entrance fee £1. Altitude, aspect, soil, and tillage of 1859 and 1860 to be fully stated in entry."

WHITEABBEY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Yesterday (Sunday), according to the appointment of the Presbytery of Belfast, the Rev. Mr. Hutchison, Presbyterian Town Missionary, attended at Whiteabbey, to occupy the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church in that village, which had been declared vacant by the Presbytery on the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Lyle, dated "March 14th, 1860." As twelve o'clock (the regular hour for Divine worship being commenced at Whiteabbey) approached, the Rev. Mr. Hutchison proceeded to the session-room for the purpose of going to the pulpit, but on turning the handle of the door he found it was locked on the inside, being then, and for a considerable time previous, occupied by the Rev. Mr. Lyle. On Mr. Lyle's appearance in the pulpit, Mr. Hutchison informed him that he was appointed by the Presbytery to fill the pulpit, which he then occupied, it having been rendered vacant on account of his previous resignation.

Mr. Lyle then, in tones which indicated great nervousness, read a brief reply, which he seemed to have on the front sheet of his sermon as an introductory portion. It was to the effect that the Presbytery had not given him a trial, and had refused to license his memorial to the Synod; therefore, he did not feel called upon to obey the Presbytery.

The Rev. Mr. Hutchison, and others then left the church.—"Belfast News-Letter."

There were 225 paupers in the Dingle workhouse last Saturday, of whom 127 were in hospital. The average weekly cost is now 1s. 10d. for each pauper. The number decreased 10 per cent. during the last twelve months; and 16 per cent. during the preceding year.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning as Dr. Morrough, H.M., Madras Army, of Sarsfield's Court, his son, and driver were coming up to Cork on a four-wheeled car, when opposite the crossing of the tramway of the Cork and Youghal Railway at the Fishery, a train of trucks loaded with ballast for the line, which were running down the incline, struck the horse, killing him on the spot, the entire series of trucks passing over his legs. The vehicle was shattered to pieces. Barry, who was in charge of the trucks, states that when he saw the car he signalled to the driver, and called out to him to stop, but the latter, thinking that he could pass before the trucks arrived on the road, whipped his horse and drove on. Dr. Morrough, however, was understood to say that he heard no war